1. THE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

1.1. IDP REVIEW PROCESS PLAN:

The IDP represents a continuous cycle of development planning, implementation and review. It is a Five Strategic Plan that informs the Financial and Institutional planning.

The Process covers the following areas:

-Distribution of Roles and Responsibilities
-Institutional Arrangements for Implementation
-Mechanism and Procedures for Public Participation
-Binding Legislations and Planning Requirements
-Cost Estimates for Developing and/or Review Process

-Monitoring of the Process Plan

1.2. The MEC IDP Assessment Findings

The Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA) arranged for the MEC's IDP Assessment Session in conjunction with Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) after municipalities submitted their IDPs for assessment purposes. COGHSTA further distributed the IDP documents to all sector departments in the Province for them to assess the IDPs and identify gaps that would be responded to through the various departmental programmes and projects as the latter compiles their Annual Performance Plans.

Prior to the 2012/13 IDP Assessment Session, COGHSTA reviewed the IDP Review Framework in response to the concerns raised by the IDP Assessment Panel during the 2011/12 IDP Assessment Session. The IDP Review Template accentuated seven (7) key focal areas, namely, *Spatial Rationale, Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Planning, Local Economic Development, Good Governance and Public Participation, Financial Viability, Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development and Social Services (Health, Education, Safety and Security, Sports, Arts and Culture)*. The IDP assessment focused on the assessment of municipalities in addressing their planning & governance mandates. After the IDP documents were assessed, preliminary findings were sent to respective municipalities to enable the municipalities to comment on the preliminary IDP assessment findings and to consider the findings and recommendations as they undertake the annual review of the IDPs

In terms of the Methodology Thulamela Municipality was rated high.

1.3. SONA AND SOPA

State of the Nation Address by His Excellency Jacob G Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa on the occasion of the Joint Sitting of Parliament Cape Town, 13 February 2014.

The president said the following (in summary)

"The national wealth, measured in terms of GDP, has grown to more than 3.5 trillion rand. Jobs are now being created again. There are now 15 million people with jobs in the country, the highest ever in our history, and over 650 thousand jobs were created last year, according to Stats SA.

In 2012 we unveiled the National Infrastructure Plan, led by the President through the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission. We have subsequently invested one trillion rand in public infrastructure over the past five years.

Construction is continuing at the new power stations, Medupi in Limpopo, Kusile in Mpumalanga and Ingula near Ladysmith, employing more than 30 000 workers.

We are proud of our successes in science and technology. The construction of the first telescope of the 64-dish forerunner to the Square Kilometre Array, the Meer KAT, will be completed in the first quarter of 2014.

The National Empowerment Fund, the Industrial Development Corporation and the Small Enterprise Finance Agency will continue to provide finance to viable black-owned businesses to promote industrialisation.

Our agricultural support programme, Fetsa Tlala, is producing brand new exporters. The first 88 smallholder farmers in this programme supplied the United Nations World Food Programme with 268 tons of maize and beans to send to Lesotho last month. We expect this number to increase. We will continue to promote our fisheries sector as well, which contributes an estimated 6billion rand to the economy and provides 27 000 jobs.

The number of children attending Grade R has more than doubled, moving from about 300 thousand to more than 700 thousand between 2003 and 2011.

Student enrolments at universities increased by 12% while further Education and Training college enrolments have increased by 90%.

Mother to child transmission of HIV has declined sharply and we have doubled the number of people who are receiving anti-retroviral treatment, from one million to 2.4 million people in 2013.

Since the launch of the National Anti-Corruption Hotline by the Public Service Commission, over 13 000 cases of corruption and maladministration have been referred to government departments for further handling and investigation.

In housing, about 3 million housing units and more than 855 thousand serviced sites were delivered since 1994. Nearly 500 informal settlements have been replaced with quality housing and basic services over the past five years.

The amendment of the Municipal Systems Act is intended to improve the capacity of municipalities to deliver services. Qualified and experienced personnel must be deployed in municipalities. We also need to strengthen existing forums of people's participation and enable our people to play a greater role in development.

Participation in international multilateral forums such as the G20 have been beneficial for the country. And joining the Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) group in December 2010 counts as among the key achievements of the fourth administration.

More than 2000 geographical names have been changed in order to correct the ill-naming of places, as well as to give communities the right to determine the names of their areas."

We continue to face challenges. But life will also continue to change for the better.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE PREMIER OF LIMPOPO PROVINCE MR CHUPU MATHABATHA TO THE FOURTH LIMPOPO PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, LEBOWAKGOMO

THIS IS WHAT THE PREMIER SAID (in summary)

"The past five years saw Limpopo making a remarkable improvement in the performance of Grade 12 results. We have gradually increased our Grade 12 results from 48.9% in 2009 to 71.8% in 2013. It is also worth mentioning that this pass rate improved not only quantitatively but also qualitatively.

In an effort to inculcate the spirit of learning and research, we have constructed libraries in the communities of Molepo, Musina-Nancefield, Mutale, Bakgoma, Vlakfontein, Shiluvane, Rapotokwane, Saselamani, Shongoane and Ga-Phaahla. These libraries are housing over 17 500 books for our children to read and study.

We have increased the number of people with access to water from 78% in 2001 to 86% in 2011. In the same vein, we have increased the provision of electricity to our people from 62.9% in 2001 to 87.3% in 2011.

The provision of sanitation services have increased from 26% in 2001 to 37.9% in 2011. On the other hand, refuse removal services have increased from 15.6% in 2001 to 21.8% in 2011.

We have therefore developed the Local Government Turnaround Strategy (LGTAS) as a strategic guide to support and enhance capacity at local government level. This Strategy was designed to capacitate ailing municipalities by sharpening the understanding of the problems and challenges in the local government sphere.

In the past five years alone, Limpopo saw an increase in the number of patients on Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) from 26 650 in 2009 to almost 50 000 during this financial year. This is attributed to, amongst others: an increase in the number of ART service points, improved counseling services, effective awareness campaigns and the lowering of cd4 count threshold.

Limpopo is largely an agricultural province. The province produces 76% of the country's mangos, 65% of its papaya, 36% of tea, 25% of its citrus, banana and litchis, 60% of avocados and 70% of its tomatoes. We are the second largest producer of potatoes in the country, accounting for 19% of South Africa's total production.

Since 2009, a total of 104 micro enterprises were funded for infrastructure development at a cost of about R50 million, whilst a total of 648 food insecure households were assisted with seeds, point of lay hens and poultry feed.

In December 2011 the national cabinet took a decision to put 5 departments in Limpopo under section 100 (1) (b) of the constitution. This was aimed at restoring the province to a sound financial footing, ensuring the building of sustainable capacity in government, upgrading the systems, and more importantly ensure full compliance with all legislation including the Public Finance Management Act.

In respect of the Commission on Traditional Leadership Disputes and Claims established by Limpopo provincial government in 2012, we have completed 72 of the 522 cases received. 27 of the completed cases

have since been finalized. I am in the process of convening a meeting with the Commissioners to brief me on their findings in order to make a determination".

1.4. ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report for 2012/13 was tabled before council on the 31st January 2014 and it was then submitted to the MPAC to conduct assessment review and public participation and it will be tabled again before council on the 31st of March 2014.

Public participation meeting on Annual Report was held at Thooyandou Indoor Sports Centre on the 11th of March 2014.

1.5. AUDITOR GENERAL FINDINGS

1.5.1. Auditor General opinion in the municipality

10/11	11/12	12/13
Qualified	qualified	qualified

1.5.2. ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS 2013/14 AUDIT QUERIES

AR NO.	COF NO.	Issues	Effect	Root Cause	Activity to Address Matter
		B&T : Assets Division			

AR 53	COF 52	Assets written off in prior and current year were not disposed off	Misstatement of current assets. These assets should rather be classified as assets held for sale as they are still in the possession of the municipality	Management did not dispose the assets written off.	1. Dispose of the assets promptly through sale and donation of usable assets that could not be sold. 2. Throw away assets that cannot be sold or donated or sell them as scrap metal
AR 53	COF 51	Written off vehicles still in use	Misstatement of assets. These assets should rather be classified as assets held for sale as they are still in the possession of the municipality	Lack of controls around assets written off	1. Confine all assets written off to a single location and prohibit further use. 2. Dispose of the assets promptly through sale

AR 53	COF 59	Completed assets(projects) not capitalised and depreciated	Misstatement of infrastructure assets and depreciation	Lack of skilled resources within the municipality and poor communication between technical department and Assets division.	Identify projects that were completed and not capitalised and restate prior year balance for assets and depreciation. Identify capitalised or Work-in-progress projects for which there has not been payments for some time and determine whether the project is complete or on-going. Obtain certificates of completion from technical. Continuous communication or engagement between asset division and other departments through PMU meetings e.g. technical

1.6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Development and review process of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is within the context of legislations that governs the Local Government (I.e. Constitution: sec 152; Municipal System Act: section 25(1) and sections 26, 34, 41.

We are in the process of reviewing the 2013\14 IDP and must be read within the context of the 2012-17 IDP document in order to develop 2014\15 IDP Review. It is in this context that the municipality is engaging stakeholders to developing 2014\15 IDP Review.

1.7. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

Sections 84 (1) of the Municipal Structures Act mandates the municipality to formulate an IDP for the municipal area in order perform the following responsibilities.

- Integrated Development Planning for the Municipal Area
- Municipality streets which form an Integrated part of Transport System for Municipal Area
- Facilitate the Promotional of Local Tourism
- Conduct and processing Land planning, Demarcation and Allocation of sites
- Development and Maintenance of cemeteries and Crematoria
- Levying and Collection of Rates and Taxes
- Enforcement and Compliance and Building regulations
- Administering Display and Bill Boards of Advertisement in public places
- Cleansing
- Facilities for the Accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals
- Administering Local Amenities
- Coordination of Local Sports, Arts and Cultures facilities
- Municipal Parks and Recreation
- Noise Pollution
- Development and Maintenance of Animal Pounds
- Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste

- Street Trading
- Traffic Law Enforcement and Licensing
- Geographic Information Services and Mapping
- Stimulate Local Economy
- Enactment of By-Laws
- Cemeteries

1.8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE IDP PROCESS AND IMPLEMETATION

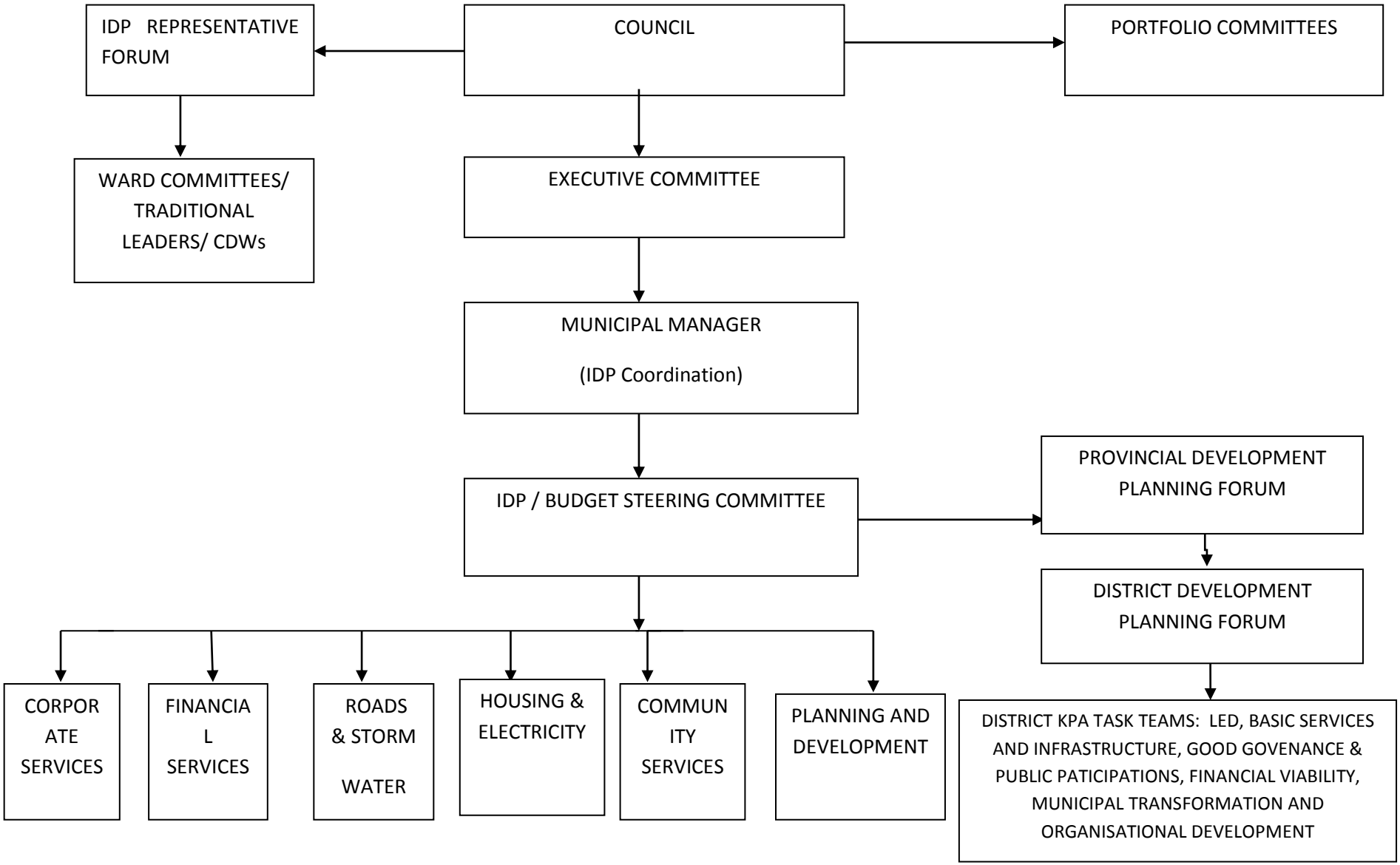
The organizational structure is reviewed and approved in line with IDP/ Budget Priorities. The Structure was approved by Council in May 2014 together with the reviewed IDP/Budget and Tariffs.

The structures that are established to help / coordinate IDP/ Budget process, include

TABLE 1.1

Name of Structure	**Dates of Meetings**	**Venue**	**Time**	**Purpose of the Meeting**
IDP Steering Committee (Senior Managers Meeting Schedule)	14 JANUARY 2014 11 FEBRUARY 2014 11 MARCH 2014 29 APRIL 2014	Committee Room	08:30 -Process Plan -Status Quo Report -Strategic Planning Session -Budget Adjustment -Project Phase and Integration	

1.9. INSTITUTIONAL PLAN TO IMPLEMENT THE IDP



2. MUNICIPAL PROFILE

2.1. THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

Thulamela Municipality is a Category B municipality established in terms of Local Government Structures Act number 117 of 1998. Thulamela Municipality is one of the four local municipalities comprising Vhembe District Municipality. It is the eastern most local Municipality in the District.

The Kruger National Park forms the boundary in the east while sharing the border's with Mutale Municipality in the north east and Makhado Municipality in the south west.

Thulamela Municipality is a municipality area covering vast track of lands mainly tribal, and Thohoyandou is its political, administrative and commercial centre.

In terms of population it is the largest of all the municipalities falling under Limpopo Province. The political leadership of the municipality is vested in the Municipal Council comprising of 80 Councillors of whom 40 are ward or directly elected Councillors, 40 Proportional Representative(PRS), representing political parties on the strength of their performance in the May 2011 Local Government Elections. Municipal Code is LIM 343. The Mayor chairs Executive Committee meetings, while the Speaker presides over Council meetings.

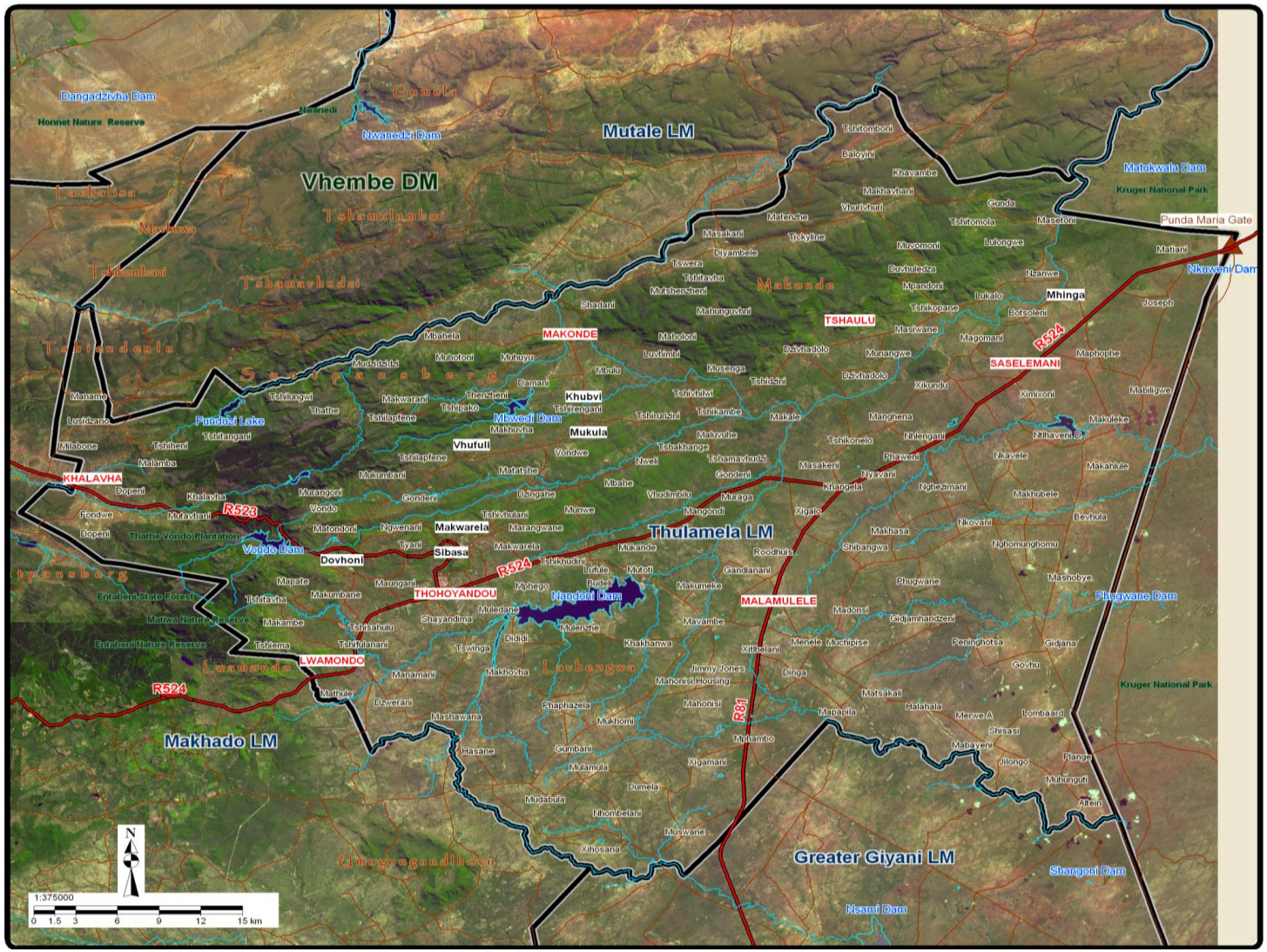
Additional 12 members of Council are Traditional Leaders or their representatives who sit on the Council as Ex-Officious representing the traditional systems of governance. There are 6 Departments that form the basis of Administration. Administration is responsible for strategic day to day operational matters of the municipality, implementation of Council's decisions, as well as providing technical, professional support and advice to the Council.

The Municipal Manager is the Head of Administration. He works with Senior Managers (All appointed on performance contracts and are responsible for line functions of Departments).There are six departments. Thumelamela covers 904.55 km²:22° 57° S 30° 29°

Figure 2.1: LOCAL AND DESCRIPTION OF THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY IN TERMS OF PROVINCIAL CONTEXT

LIMPOPO PROVINCE
VHEMBE DISTRICT
THULAMELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
Musina
Mutale
Vhembe
Thulamela
Makhado
Blouberg
Greater Giyani
Greater Letaba
Lephalale
Molemole
Aganang
Mogalakwena
Capricorn
Mopani
Greater Tzaneen
Ba-Phalaborwa
Polokwane
Lepele-Nkumpi
Waterberg
Maruleng
Modimolle
Fetakgomo
Greater Tubatse
Thabazimbi
Greater Sekhukhune
Mookgopong
Makhuduthamaga
Bela-Bela
Greater Marble Hall
Elias Motsoaledi

FIGURE 2.2



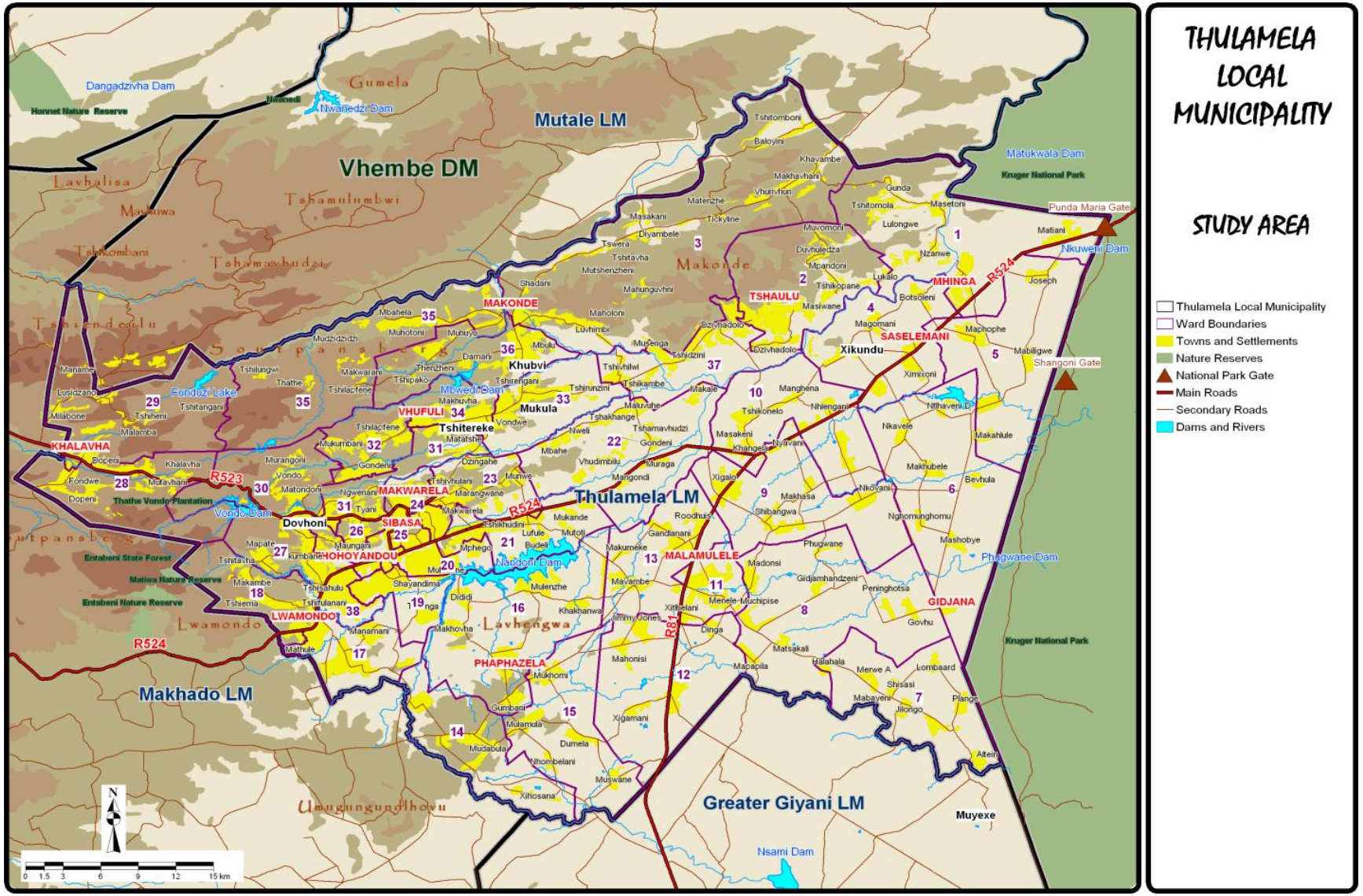
THULAMELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

STUDY AREA WITH AERIAL PHOTO 2008

- Thulamela Local Municipality
- Mountains and Ridges
- National Park Gate
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Dams and Rivers

1

FIGURE 2.3.


THULAMELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
STUDY AREA
Thulamela Local Municipality
Ward Boundaries
Towns and Settlements
Nature Reserves
National Park Gate
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Dams and Rivers
Thulamela LM
Vhembe DM
Mutale LM
Makhado LM
Greater Giyani LM
Dangadzivha Dam
Nwaedzi Dam
Matukwala Dam
Nkuwehi Dam
Vondo Dam
Nandoni Dam
Phagwane Dam
Nsami Dam
Funduzi Lake
Punda Maria Gate
Shangoni Gate
Kruger National Park
Hornet Nature Reserve
Entabeni State Forest
Matiwa Nature Reserve
Entaberi Nature Reserve
Thathe Vondo Plantation
MAKONDE
TSHAULU
MHINGA
SASELEMANI
Xikundu
KHUBVI
MUKULA
VHUFULI
TSHITERETE
KHALAVHA
MAKWARELA
SIBASA
DOVHONI
HOHOYANDOU
MALAMULELE
GIDJANA
LWAMONDO
PHAPHAZELA
R523
R524
R81

2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

FIGURE 2.4

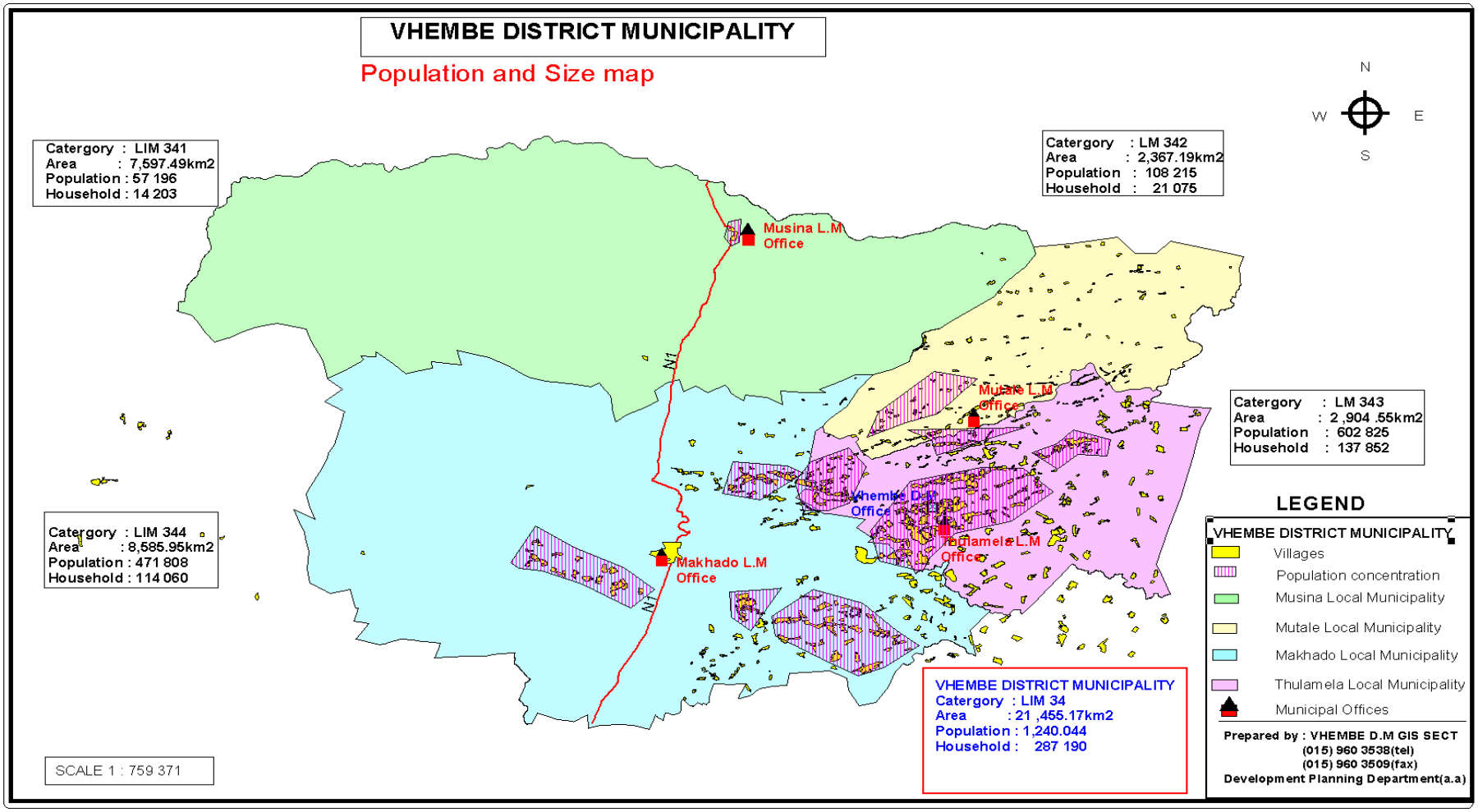


Figure 2.4 above shows the population distribution in the district. High population concentration is in Thulamela followed by Makhado municipality as also indicated in population statistics table below.

Table 2.2.1. Below shows that the population of Thulamela from Census 2001 was 580 829 and 602 819 from 2007 Community Survey. It reveals that from census 2011 the population of Thulamela is 618 462.

Area	**Thulamela Municipality**
Census 2001	580 829
Community Survey 2007	602 819
Census 2011	618 462
Pop Growth	15643

The Census 2011 results showed that the population of Thulamela municipality has increased by 15643.

TABLE 2.2.2.
POPULATION GROUP

Geography	**Population Group**	
LIM343: Thulamela	Black African	614 079
	Coloured	403
	Indian or Asian	3 049
	White	442
	Other	489
	Total	618 462

Population Group by Gender

TABLE 2.2.3

Geography	Population Group	Gender	
LIM343: Thulamela	Black African	Male	276 087
		Female	337 992
		Total	614 079
	Coloured	Male	190
		Female	213
		Total	403
	Indian or Asian	Male	1 794
		Female	1 256
		Total	3 049
	White	Male	233
		Female	209
		Total	442
	Other	Male	346
		Female	143
		Total	489
	Total	Male	278 650
		Female	339 812
		Total	618 462

Census 2011

TABLE 2.2.4

Thulamela: 618 462					
93403001: Ward 1	17,417	93403014: Ward 14	15,102	93403027: Ward 27	17,107
93403002: Ward 2	11,933	93403015: Ward 15	17,898	93403028: Ward 28	13,437
93403003: Ward 3	14,672	93403016: Ward 16	12,625	93403029: Ward 29	16,855
93403004: Ward 4	15,212	93403017: Ward 17	12,757	93403030: Ward 30	12,995
93403005: Ward 5	16,744	93403018: Ward 18	16,212	93403031: Ward 31	12,876
93403006: Ward 6	15,414	93403019: Ward 19	16,062	93403032: Ward 32	14,492
93403007: Ward 7	18,247	93403020: Ward 20	17,074	93403033: Ward 33	16,988
93403008: Ward 8	14,063	93403021: Ward 21	19,237	93403034: Ward 34	15,064
93403009: Ward 9	14,099	93403022: Ward 22	16,386	93403035: Ward 35	17,693
93403010: Ward 10	14,413	93403023: Ward 23	16,551	93403036: Ward 36	16,665
93403011: Ward 11	17,023	93403024: Ward 24	18,714	93403037: Ward 37	14,326
93403012: Ward 12	14,465	93403025: Ward 25	15,326	93403038: Ward 38	14,672
93403013: Ward 13	17,665	93403026: Ward 26	14,539	93403039: Ward 39	13,380
				93403040: Ward 40	12,064

Census 2011

Ward 21 has 19 237 people which is the highest whereas ward 40 has 12 064 which is the lowest in terms of population in all 40 wards.

Table 2.2.5. Number of Birth and Death by Hospitals 2011 in the District

Institution	Birth		Death		Pop. Growth
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Donald Fraser Hospital	2251	2005	468	472	
Malamulele Hospital	1896	2069	296	299	
Tshilidzini Hospital	2798	2478	792	761	

Source: Department of Health, 2012

Table 2.2.6: Child Mortality Rate /1000 Live birth 2011

HOSPITALS	Tshilidzini	Donald Frazer	Malamulele
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	6	6.9	8.5
UNDER 5 MORTALITY	4.5	3.5	7.6

Source: Department of Health, 2012

Neonatal death rate is usually targeted at half the target of stillbirth rate.

According to census Survey 2011, the number of households in Thulamela is:

TABLE 2.2.7.

Table: Census 2011 by Municipality, type of main dwelling and Population group of head of household

	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Unspecified
LIM343: Thulamela						
House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	131 001	63	535	102	122	-
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	20 376	2	3	1	7	-
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	351	-	13	3	-	-
Cluster house in complex	236	1	1	-	1	-
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	22	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-detached house	276	-	-	-	-	-
House/flat/room in backyard	1 344	1	25	-	-	-
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	887	1	1	-	-	-
Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)	703	-	8	-	7	-
Room/flat let on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	172	-	2	-	-	-
Caravan/tent	72	-	-	1	-	-
Other	244	-	6	1	4	-

Households per ward in Thulamela Municipality

TABLE 2.2.8

Geo type	Urban area	Tribal or Traditional area	Farm	Total	
Geography					
LIM343: Thulamela	22,372	134,200	22	156,594	
93403001: Ward 1	-	4,453	-	4,453	
93403002: Ward 2	-	3,174	-	3,174	
93403003: Ward 3	-	3,779	-	3,779	
93403004: Ward 4	-	3,911	-	3,911	
93403005: Ward 5	-	4,009	-	4,009	
93403006: Ward 6	-	3,907	-	3,907	
93403007: Ward 7	-	4,848	-	4,848	
93403008: Ward 8	-	3,526	22	3,548	
93403009: Ward 9	-	3,668	-	3,668	
93403010: Ward 10	-	3,338	-	3,338	
93403011: Ward 11	-	4,306	-	4,306	
93403012: Ward 12	-	3,889	-	3,889	
93403013: Ward 13	2,570	1,619	-	4,189	
93403014: Ward 14	-	4,009	-	4,009	
93403015: Ward 15	-	4,382	-	4,382	
93403016: Ward 16	-	3,133	-	3,133	
93403017: Ward 17	-	3,143	-	3,143	
93403018: Ward 18	-	4,226	-	4,226	
93403019: Ward 19	-	4,068	-	4,068	
93403020: Ward 20	2,133	1,999	-	4,132	

Geo type	Urban area	Tribal or Traditional area	Farm	Total	
Geography					
93403021: Ward 21	4,484	198	-	4,682	
93403022: Ward 22	1,979	2,561	-	4,540	
93403023: Ward 23	3,608	602	-	4,210	
93403024: Ward 24	954	3,796	-	4,750	
93403025: Ward 25	-	3,837	-	3,837	
93403026: Ward 26	-	3,782	-	3,782	
93403027: Ward 27	-	4,334	-	4,334	
93403028: Ward 28	-	3,333	-	3,333	
93403029: Ward 29	-	4,308	-	4,308	
93403030: Ward 30	-	3,347	-	3,347	
93403031: Ward 31	-	3,358	-	3,358	
93403032: Ward 32	-	3,674	-	3,674	
93403033: Ward 33	-	4,214	-	4,214	
93403034: Ward 34	-	3,799	-	3,799	
93403035: Ward 35	233	4,324	-	4,557	
93403036: Ward 36	3,187	1,231	-	4,418	
93403037: Ward 37	857	2,543	-	3,400	
93403038: Ward 38	2,366	1,015	-	3,380	
93403039: Ward 39	-	3,367	-	3,367	
93403040: Ward 40	-	3,191	-	3,191	
Total	22,372	134,200	22	156,594	
	22 374	134 200	22		

Source: Census SA 2011

The Thulamela municipality has predominately tribal or traditional area which is 134,200 and the urban only covers 22,374 and there are only 22 farms.

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYISIS

3.1. Environmental and natural resource management

Thulamela municipality has an integrated waste management plan and Environment management plan which is in line environment legislations such National Environmental management Act 107 of 1998, Environmental Conservation Act 73 of 1989 and e.t.c

- ✓ **Climate**

Thulamela climate is typically subtropical, with mild, moist winters and wet, warm summers characterised by Lowveld (Arid and Semi- Arid) (Poto & Mashela, 2008). The area experiences annual rainfall of approximately 500mm per annum out of which about 87.1% falls between October and March. The rainfall pattern is largely influenced by the Orographic rain effect of the Drakensberg Mountains joining the Soutpansberg perpendicularly hence decreases from east to the west of the district.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Changes in climate patterns are natural phenomena. However, there is increasing concern about the impact of climate change that has been bought as a result of human activities (such as burning fossil fuels of energy, use of motor vehicles, etc). Human-induced changes in

climate have acknowledge as a current global reality and are the subject of significant global attention. Global changes in climate have already been observed that are generally consistent with model projects and are likely to continue to occur for many decades to come even if mitigation efforts are successful due to lags and inertia in the global biosphere response.
South Africa is a country of extraordinary natural beauty, outdoor lifestyle and activities, warm weather and diversity in terms of culture and is known as an affordable destination. The broad range of tourism activities, including ecotourism, cultural sporting activities, historical and geological attractions and business tourism make it a premier destination for domestic and local tourists.

Air Quality

All sources of air pollution in Thulamela are mainly industrial processes that involve burning coal, oil or other fuels that causes serious air pollution e.g. Boilers, Mineral processing, Storage and Handling, Inorganic Chemicals Industry and Sawmills factories. Dust caused by VhaVenda Bricks.

Residential and commercial sources include emissions from the following source categories: Braziers(Imbaula) used for home-based Aluminium Pots manufacturing) Wood Stoves, Backyard Burning, Barbecues, Natural Gas Heating, Structural Fires, Household Heating, Heating, , and Consumer Products. Commercial sources includes emissions from the following source categories: Oil and Gas Industry, Land Clearing Burning, Restaurants, Light Industry, Welding Shops, Space Heating, Agriculture, Landfills, Building

Construction/Demolition, Gravel Pits, Bakeries, Asphalt Application, Dry Cleaning, Metal Degreasing, Printing Inks, Glues Adhesives and Sealants, and Paint Applications.

Mobile sources are mostly associated with transportation and internal combustion engines with pollutants being emitted along the path taken. These sources include motor vehicles (Light Duty Vehicles, Heavy Duty Vehicles, and Off-Road Vehicles), Road Dust from Unpaved Surfaces, and Road Dust from Paved Surfaces.

Natural sources include VOC and NOx emissions from Wildfires and Vegetation. It does not include particulate estimates. The criteria pollutants of concern include Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), Sulphur Oxides (SOx), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Fine Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10

Agricultural activities are the major contributor to air pollution in the Municipal area. Methane (CH4) arises from animal dung, biological decay and fermentation in the stomach of livestock. Vast quantities of dust are also generated during harvesting and ploughing. Pesticides (that kill insects) and herbicides (that kill weeds) are sprayed on crops to increase crop quality and quantity. These chemicals however remain in the soil and air, killing plants and animals and affecting the ecosystem. The spreading of nitrogen fertilizers on agricultural fields increases the content of nitrous oxide (NOx) in the atmosphere. During winter accidental wild fires occurrence is very high and contribute to air pollution.

Mining and its waste dumps are also responsible for air pollution in the district. Poorly managed coal mines can leak methane into the atmosphere, and coal waste dumps contains

materials that can burn on their own (self-combustion) and produce poisonous particles and gases. Fugitive emissions from brickworks/ klamp kilns process are main contributor to air pollution including dust fallout at mine and brick yards.

- **Hydrology/ Water Resources**

Thulamela has a relatively limited supply of both the ground and surface water. The area comprised of few catchments areas which are stressed by high demand of water for development activities such as agriculture, human consumption and mining. Water management in the district faces the following challenges: imbalance between the supply and demand for water, alien invasion, and inappropriate land uses in the river valleys, the impact of fertilizers and pesticides, inadequate monitoring, poorly managed sewage systems, high concentrations of pit latrines, flood events and droughts (Limpopo State of the Environment, 2007).

The Limpopo River System on the northern part of the district is considered as the life blood of the Northern Vhembe semi-arid area. Limpopo River is the country's third most important river which provides sustenance to the predominantly hot and drylands through which it meanders. Vhembe area is also boasted by a widely known Lake Fundudzi with a lot of cultural history. There is also the Mutale and Luvuvhu Catchments area with a number of tributaries emanating from the catchments (Small Enterprise and Human Development, 2008).

There are also a variety of Wetlands in the District, among others include: the Sambandou Wetlands and Makuleke in Thulamela which is one of the two RAMSAR recognized Wetlands in the entire Limpopo Province. The most prominent features within the Makuleke wetlands include the Riverine Forests, Riparian Floodplain forests, and Floodplain Grasslands, River Channels and Flood-pans. Flood-pans are of significant importance in this area as they hold water right into the very dry seasons, thus acting as refuge zone for wildlife and water birds during both winter and summer seasons (GTZ, 2008). Samples for water obtainable from rivers, dams and bore hole are routinely taken. Some rivers have been heavily polluted with sewage water.

- **Land cover/ Flora and Fauna**

Thulamela area has amazing biological diversity of flora and fauna; this rich biodiversity can be attributed to its biogeographically location and diverse topography. The district falls within the greater Savanna Biome, commonly known as the Bushveld with some small pockets of grassland and forest Biomes. These and other factors have produced a unique assortment of ecological niches which are in turn occupied by a wide variety of plant and animal species. The area is comprised of the Mountain Fynbos, Sacred Forests as well as centuries old Baobab Trees.

There are large extensive areas within the Thulamela that are conservancies' areas among others the natural protected areas within the Municipality include the Kruger National Park (Pafuri and Punda Maria Gates in Thulamela.)

3.2. Waste Management

Waste Collection in Thulamela

Waste collection in the Municipality is characterized by urban and rural areas. Thulamela municipality collect 5761 cubic metres respectively. Waste collection in rural areas is not done systematically therefore 400 villages in rural areas constitute backlog. There are transfer stations that are established in Rural Areas namely Tshikombani, Tshaulu, Makonde, Mulenzhe and Mhinga. The collection is done once a week in the proclaimed areas and every day in the CBDs.

TABLE 3.2.1

Refuse disposal by Geography	
Filters:	
Geography	LIM343: Thulamela
Refuse disposal	
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	19,600
Removed by local authority/private company less often	584
Communal refuse dump	1,211
Own refuse dump	+-
No rubbish disposal	19,268
Other	807
Unspecified	-
Not applicable	-
Total	156,594

Source: STATS SA, 2011

Waste disposal sites

Thulamela municipality has 2 landfills out of which 1 is licensed (Muledane-Tswinga) and 1 unlicensed (Malamulele).

DUMPING ARES AT THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

3.3. SOCIAL ANALYSIS

Schools and Libraries

Table below shows the distribution of schools in Thulamela municipality. There are many schools in Thulamela as influenced by population concentration which followed by Makhado municipality.

There is 1 University and rendering of quality education in the Thulamela is negatively affected by dilapidated and shortage of classrooms and administration blocks, lack of electricity, dilapidated and shortage of toilets.

According to the norms and standard, a school should be situated within a radius of 5km from the community it serves and the total walking distance to and from school may not exceed 10 km. Learners who reside outside the determined feeder zone may be provided with either transport or hostel accommodation on a progressively phased and pro-poor basis

TABLE 3.3.1

Local Municipalities	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Combined schools
Thulamela	127 schools 87 047 pupils	297 schools 111 878 pupils	16 schools 8 185 pupils

Source: Department of Education 2012

Table 3.3.1 above indicate the number of schools and pupils per municipality, in which Thulamela municipality has 297 and 127 primary schools.

Table3.3.2 for library in Thulamela municipality

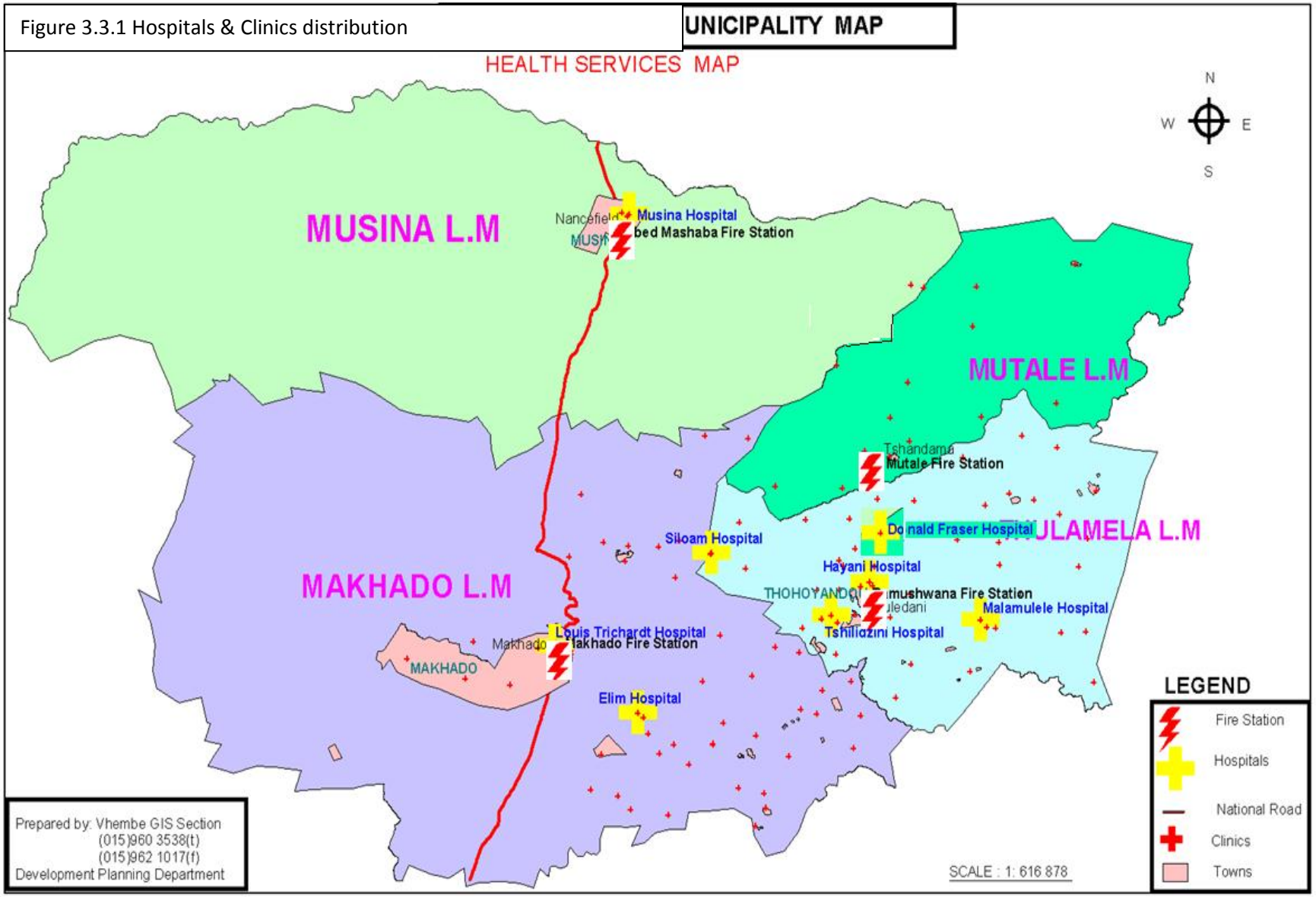
MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA
LIBRARIES	MAKWARELA,THOHOYANDOU(INDOOR),SASELAMANI,MALAMULELE MOBILE LIBRARY(NOT FUNCTIONAL)

The norms and standards for acquiring a library is 1 library for 10000

Hospitals and clinics

Figure 3.3.1. Indicates the distribution of health facilities in the district. The map shows that more hospitals are found in Thulamela municipality.

Figure 3.3.1 Hospitals & Clinics distribution



The Thulamela has 03 hospitals: Donald Fraser, Malamulele, and Hayani. Tshilidzini is the only referral (regional) hospital in the district. Thulamela has 52 clinics & 14 mobiles.

The Lack of basic amenities like shade and water at clinics visiting points, shortage of medicine, poor roads and communication networks in some of the clinics are the major challenges in the provision of health and social development services in the Municipality.

Table 3.3.3: Water Supply to Clinics and Health Centers in Thulamela

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLINICS	**52**
NUMBER OF CLINICS SUPPLIED WITH WATER AND SANITATION	**52**
NUMBER OF CLINICS REMAINING TO BE SERVICED	**0**

Source: Vhembe Department of Health, 2012

Table 3.3.4. sanitation in clinics and health centers in Thulamela

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLINICS	**52**
NUMBER OF CLINICS SUPPLIED WITH WATER AND SANITATION	**52**
NUMBER OF CLINICS REMAINING TO BE SERVICED	**0**

Source: Vhembe Dept of Health

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORE FUNCTIONS

1. Youth Development
2. Sustainable Livelihood
3. Institutional Capacity Building and support

Table 3.3.5:

NAME OF PROGRAMME	BASELINE/STATUS QUO		MUNICIPAL BACKLOG
Victim Empowerment Programme	Thulamela= 9	FUNDED: THULAMELA= 4	Thulamela= 5
Home Based Care	Thulamela= 12	FUNDED: THULAMELA=0	Thulamela=12

NAME OF PROGRAMME	BASELINE/STATUS QUO		MUNICIPAL AREA BACKLOGS
Drop in Centre	Thulamela= 102	FUNDED: Thulamela= 23	Thulamela= 79 - Mushrooming of DICs - Insufficient funds

Early Childhood Development	Thulamela= 226	FUNDED: Thulamela= 98	Thulamela= 128 Insufficient funds Some are private crèches

NAME OF PROGRAMME	**BASELINE/STATUS QUO**		**MUNICIPAL AREA BACKLOGS**
FAMILY	Thulamela= 1	FUNDED: Thulamela= 0	Thulamela = 1 Non-compliance to funding requirements

NAME OF PROGRAMME	**BASELINE/STATUS QUO**		**MUNICIPAL AREA BACKLOGS**
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	Thulamela= 3	FUNDED: Thulamela= 2	Thulamela= 1 Insufficient funds

CRIME PREVENTION	TOTAL= 1	FUNDED= 1	0 No backlog
ELDERLY (community based centres)	Thulamela= 27	FUNDED: Thulamela= 5	Thulamela= 22 Insufficient funds

NAME OF PROGRAMME	**BASELINE/STATUS QUO**		**MUNICIPAL AREA BACKLOGS**
Child and Youth Care Centres run by NPOs	Thulamela= 1	FUNDED: Thulamela= 1	0 No backlog
Child and Youth Care Centres run by government	TOTAL= 2 FUNDED= 2	FUNDED: Thulamela= 1	0 No backlog
NAME OF PROGRAMME	**BASELINE/STATUS QUO**		**MUNICIPAL AREA BACKLOGS**

CBR	Thulamela= 1	FUNDED: Thulamela= 1	
Stimulation	Thulamela= 1	FUNDED: Thulamela= 1	
Protective workshops	Thulamela= 7	FUNDED: Thulamela= 5	Thulamela= 2 Noncompliance to funding requirements

NAME OF PROGRAMME	**BASELINE/STATUS QUO**		**MUNICIPAL AREA BACKLOGS**
Income Generating	Funded in previous financial years but still supported	FUNDED: Thulamela= 4	No backlog

	Thulamela= 18		
Employment	EPWP	533	As per norms and standards

Table 3.3.6.INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

MUNICIPALITY	INSTITUTION	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM	QTY NEEDED
Thulamela	Saselamani One Stop Centre	Office building (One Stop Centre)	8 offices
	Khubvi/Makando Soc. Dev office	Office building	10 offices

	THULAMELA
Old age	44564
Disability grant	9934
War veteran	6
Combination	32
Grant in Aid	673
Foster Care Grant beneficiaries	1982

FCG children	2797	
CDG Beneficiaries	1639	
CDG children	1699	
CSG Beneficiaries	105640	
CSG children	188937	
TOTAL	Ben 164470	Children 193433

Source: Department of Social Development, 2012

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: NORMS AND STANDARDS

- All services office/points must be within a distance of 20 km radius
- One social welfare practitioner should serve a population of 3000 (ratio: 1=60 children in a particular service point)
- Social assistance applications should be completed within 8 hours- more realistic 45 to 56 hours

SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE

Table 3.3.7.Sport, Arts and Culture Facilities for Thulamela municipality

SPORTS FACILITIES	THULAMELA		
Multipurpose Sport Courts	Makwarela(Dilapidated),Malamulele,Thohoyandou	3	
Indoor Centers	Thohoyandou indoor	1	
Multipurpose Stadiums	Makwarela, Tshifulanani, Tshikombani, Merwe, Tshifudi, Mdabula, Makhuvha,Malamulele	8	

Stadiums	Thohoyandou, Malamulele, Makwarela, Tshifulanani, Tshikombani, Merwe, Tshifudi, Mdabula, Makhuvha,Saselamani,Makonde	11	
Multipurpose Sport and Recreation Hall	Malamulele Boxing Gym,Thohoyandou indoor sports centre	2	
Museum	-		
Community hall	Makwarela, T/Ndou	2	2
Arts and culture center	T/Ndou	1	
Recreational parks	Shuma Park,Malamulele park,River side Miluwani	3	

Schools and Libraries

The district office comprises of 27 circuit offices and **967** public schools. Figure 7 below shows the distribution of schools in the district. There are many schools in Thulamela as influenced by population concentration which followed by Makhado municipality.

There are 132 Adult Basic Education & Training (ABET) centres and 1 University. The rendering of quality education in the district is negatively affected by dilapidated and shortage of classrooms and administration blocks, lack of electricity, dilapidated and shortage of toilets.

According to the norms and standard, a school should be situated within a radius of 5km from the community it serves and the total walking distance to and from school may not exceed 10 km. Learners who reside outside the determined feeder zone may be provided with either transport or hostel accommodation on a progressively phased and pro-poor basis.

Table 2.25:Number of Schools and Pupils

Local Municipality	**Secondary schools**	**Primary schools**	**Combined schools**
Thulamela	127 schools 87 047 pupils	297 schools 111 878 pupils	16 schools 8 185 pupils

Source: Department of Education, 2012

Table 2.25 above indicate the number of schools and pupils per municipality, in which Thulamela municipality has 297 the highest number of Primary schools.

Education services in the Municipality are negatively affected by the following problems: older persons are not participating actively on ABET programme, violence, burglary, vandalism and gangsters, management of school finance, none or late submission of Audited statements and none compliance to prescripts.

National schools nutrition programme is carried out in all primary schools in the district. All Q1& Q2 Primary Schools & all Q1 Secondary schools are benefiting from National schools nutrition programme. All Q1, Q2 and Q3 are no fee schools.

Norms and Standards for schools are as follows:

- A school should be situated within a **radius of 5km from the community** it serves.
- Scholar transport: walking total distance to and from school may not be less than 10 km radius.
- Minimum size of school site, including sporting field: primary school site should be 2,8ha and secondary school site should be 4,8ha.

- School may not be located close to: cemeteries, business centre, taxi rank, sewer treatment plants, public hostel, busy roads unless adequate preventative measures have been taken to ensure the safe of the learners.

CHALLENGES

Most schools do not meet the required norms and standards of having a functional school. This includes infrastructure backlog, enrolment rate and distance travelled by learners.

Special schools in Thulamela municipality

Tshilidzini special school, Mhinga severely mental handicap, Grace and Love and Fhulufhelo.

Table 16.6: Learner's Enrolment per District

Districts	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Combined Schools
Vhembe	285 schools 176 618 pupils	686 schools 236 327 pupils	46 schools 20 246 pupils

SOURCE: Vhembe Dept of Education 2012

Level of Education in Thulamela by Gender

Geography	LIM343: Thulamela		
Gender	Male	Female	Total
Level of education			
Unspecified	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	290	303	592
N5 /NTC 5	335	369	704
N4 / NTC 4	407	413	820
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	300	350	650
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	390	417	806
Other	389	406	795
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	358	427	785
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	411	543	954

N6 / NTC 6	525	560	1,085
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	605	450	1,055
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	737	580	1,316
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	952	799	1,752
Honours degree	1,239	1,536	2,776
Bachelors Degree	2,953	3,398	6,352
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	2,316	3,362	5,678
Higher Diploma	2,854	3,868	6,721
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	2,777	4,421	7,198
Grade 1 / Sub A	9,826	10,036	19,861
Grade 2 / Sub B	9,747	10,287	20,034
Grade 4 / Std 2	11,335	11,175	22,510
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	10,081	11,790	21,872
Gade 0	11,946	12,095	24,040
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	11,048	11,718	22,766
Grade 6 / Std 4	12,254	12,393	24,648
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	14,223	15,652	29,876
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	18,892	20,842	39,734
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	18,107	21,481	39,588
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	21,351	26,501	47,852
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	19,989	26,462	46,451
Not applicable	42,490	41,439	83,929
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	33,116	42,244	75,360
No schooling	16,408	43,494	59,902
Total	278,650	339,812	618,462

Table 16.7. LEARNERS ENROLMENT PER MUNICIPALITY

Local Municipality	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Combined schools
Thulamela	**127 schools** **87 047 pupils**	**297 schools** **111 878 pupils**	**16 schools** **8 185 pupils**

SOURCE: Vhembe Dept of Education 2012

Primary schools classification

- Small Primary school: 135:one class per grade
- Medium Primary school:311:two classes per grade
- Large primary school :621:three classes per grade
- Mega primary school :931"three and above

Secondary schools classification

- Small sec school:200:2 classes per grade
- Medium sec school:401:up to 3 classes per grade
- Large sec school:604:with up to 5 classes
- Mega sec school:1001:5 and above

A school should be situated within a radius of 5 km from the community it serves.
Scholar transport: walking a total distance to and from may not exceed 5 km radius.

Minimum size of school site, including sporting field:

- Primary school site should be 2,8 ha
- Secondary school site should be 4,8 ha

School may not be located close to:

Cemeteries, business Centre, taxi ranks, sewer treatment plants, public hostels, busy roads unless adequate preventative ,measures have been take to ensure the safety of the learners.

Special schools: Tshilidzini Special School,Mhinga Severly Mental Handy Cap, Grace and Love ,Fhulufelo

Challenges: most schools do not meet the required norms and standards of having a functional school. This Infrastructure backlog, enrolment rate and distance travelled by learners

Table 3.3.8: Numbers of Schools and Pupils 2011 in the Municipality

School categories/ Municipality 2011	Secondary		Primary		Combined		Intermediate		Learners with Special Needs (LSEN)	
	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils
Thulamela	125	84319	287	106685	1	1876	0	0	4	1706

Table 3.3.9.: Numbers of Schools and Pupils 2011 in the Municipality

School categories/ Municipality 2011	Secondary		Primary		Combined		Intermediate		Learners with Special Needs (LSEN)	
	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils
Thulamela	125	84319	287	106685	1	1876	0	0	4	1706
School categories/ Municipality 2012	Secondary		Primary		Combined		Intermediate		Learners with Special Needs (LSEN)	
	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils
Thulamela	127	87 047	297	111 878	16	8185	0	0	0	0

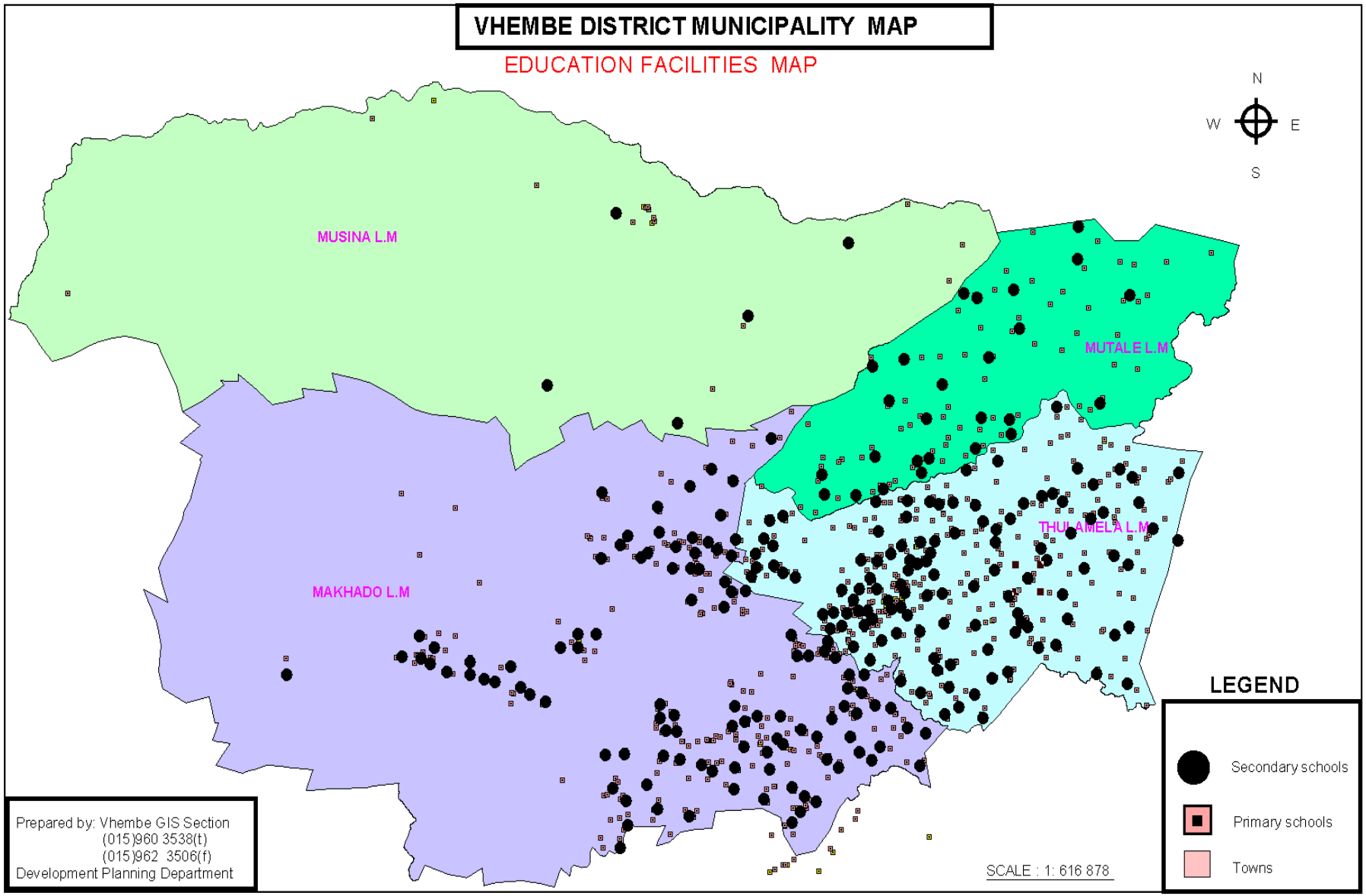
Source: Dept. of education, 2012

Table 16.9. Above indicates that in 2011 secondary learners were 170 910 from 283 schools, primary learners were 229 518 from 667 schools, 6 503 combined school learners, 1 intermediate school with 52 learners and 1 963 learners from 6 special schools in the Municipality. Thulamela municipality has high number of special schools (4 out of 6) with 1 706 learners.

Table 3.3.10: Libraries per municipality

Municipality	**Thulamela**	
Libraries	Makwarela & Thohoyandou	2

Figure 3.3.2 Schools distribution in the district



Social cohesion

Social Cohesion is the process through which individuals or groups are included to participate fully in the society they live e.g. Social cohesion allows young people to participate and engage in activities that build their social capital and networks and strengthen the relations that bind people together. Various special programmes are functional as part of social coherent in the district: People with disability, Children, Gender and Senior citizens programmes.

- **People with Disability**

The district holds the following events: annual disability district economic summit, disability month celebration, Special Olympics Games and Sports for people living with disability, Bi-annual youth conference, annual youth camp which addresses socio economic and youth development, annual celebration of youth month, children's rights month, Older Persons month, hold young women in dialogue, 16 Days of Activism and annual young men's indaba, International youth and Women's day and national days: National Women Day, Heritage Day, Human Rights Day, Day of Reconciliation, Freedom Day, Workers Day, Family Day and World Aids Day.

- **Youth and Children**

Thulamela municipality organized pre-event celebration of the youth day to galvanize communities to support National and Provincial event of the day. The following Youth Events:

Young Women in Dialogue, Youth Parliament, Youth Camp, go back to school campaign, Municipality Youth Election Seminar and Youth Parliament are celebrated. The purpose of the Young women in dialogue was to interact on the socio-economic and political issues that affect women. Youth parliament's main purpose was to deliberate on issues that affect Youth and Go back to school campaign to encourage learners to take their studies seriously. There is partnership with Local Youth Council on training of young entrepreneurs who registered in the Municipality's Database. LED unit hold annual Youth Award during Youth Month.

Children Advisory Councils were launched and children forum is functional in Municipality. Children's rights months is also celebrated in the Municipality.

- **Senior Citizens**

The Municipality facilitated Campaign on abuse to elders and Municipal Celebration events at Thohoyandou Magistrate and Town Hall in Thulamela local municipality. The main aim was to do awareness campaign on abuse to elders to the public, and bring together Senior Citizen and stakeholders to share challenges. The Senior Citizen recommended the establishment of Pensioners Committees in pay points and ward structures. There is a joint ABET programme between the municipality and Dept. of Education. The challenges are lack of programmes empowering the aged through establishing socio-economic projects and lack of indigenous knowledge imparting plan / policy in the district municipality.

- **Moral Regeneration**

Politicians, religious leaders and social commentators have all spoken about a breakdown in morality in South Africa, with crime as the most commonly cited evidence. The moral regeneration initiative is one response to this crisis, emerging in parallel to countless other initiatives aimed at reducing crime, some of which have themselves contained explicit appeals to morals, values or ethics. Moral Regeneration Movement is the movement at the Centre of Collective Activism for moral regeneration initiatives whose vision is to build an ethical and moral community and the mission is to promote positive values. The objective of the moral regeneration movement is to assist in the development of a caring society through the revival of the spirit of botho / ubuntu and the actualisation and realization of the values and ideals enshrined in our constitution, using all available resources and harnessing all initiatives in government, business and civil society.

July marks the commemoration of Moral Regeneration Month, an initiative of the Moral Regeneration Movement (MRM), which is aimed at encouraging people to recommit to efforts of building communities grounded on positive values and rededicate to building a caring society in pursuit of creating lasting peace and prosperity in the country. The commemoration takes place specifically in July to coincide with the celebration of Mandela Day on 18 July and the birthday month of former President Nelson Mandela, an icon who is considered to be the main leader of the formation of the Moral Regeneration Movement.

Thulamela and local MRM forums are not functional and it is very difficult to coordinate their programmes. The Municipality is in the process of reviving them and some of the activities are taking place such as 16 Days of Activism campaign and men's dialogue in partnership with Munna ndi nnyi NGO.

- **Indigenous Sport, arts & Culture**

The following events are held in the Municiaplity to enhance social cohesion: Arts & cultural competitions -Tshikona, Malende, Zwigombela, Kiba, Visa, Magagase, Xigubu, Mchongolo,and Xicai – cai and I can sing auditions for talent identification, fine and visual arts competition annually ; Indigenous Games like khadi, Mufuvha, Muravharavha, Ndode, Jukskei, Khokho, Drie stokies, Duvheke and Ntonga and Sports arts and culture Achievers Awards are effective in the district.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- **Police stations and Courts**

The district is divided into Thohoyandou and Makhado Justice Cluster. Thohoyandou cluster comprised of Thohoyandou, Levubu, Mutale, Makuya, Tshaulu, Siloam and Vuwani policing area as indicated in figure 8 below.

Makhado cluster comprised of 06 police stations: Mphepu, Tshilwavhusiku, Watervaal, Mara, Tshaulu and Siloam. There is 01 high court: Thohoyandou, 10 district courts: Musina, Louis Trichardt, Dzanani, Hlanganani, Thohoyandou, Vuwani, Malamulele, Tshilwavhusiku, Waterval & Mutale, 03 Regional Courts: Sibasa, Louis Trichardt and Dzanani, 4 Periodical Courts: Makuya, Tshaulu, Levubu & Saselamani, and 43 Traditional Courts under Traditional Councils in the district.

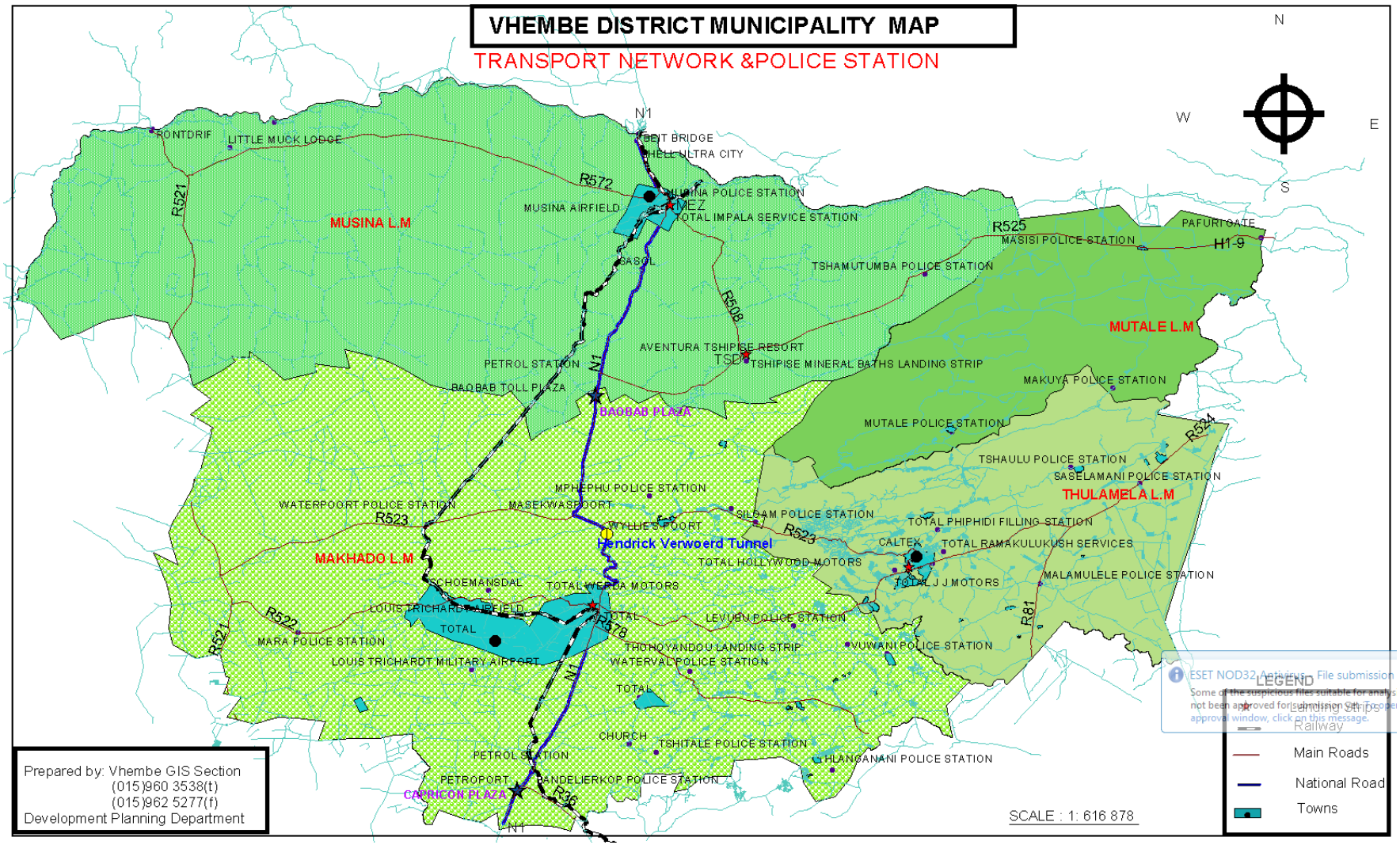


Figure 3.3.3: Police stations

BY LAWS

TABLE 3.3.11

Name of by laws	**Purpose**	**Status**		**Date of next review**
		Draft	Approved	
Tariffs by law	Regulates tariffs	✓		
Property rates	Governs the property price around the municipality		✓	
Parking area by-laws	To regulate parking's		✓	
Standard street and miscellaneous by-laws	To control advertising and cleanness and public auction in the streets etc		✓	
Credit control by-laws	To control the credits		✓	
Refuse and sanitary by-laws	To control refuse as well as promoting sanity		✓	
Solid waste disposal by-laws	To control the disposal of solid waste		✓	

VEHICLE TESTING STATIONS

In the year under review, there are 02 Vehicle Testing Centres in the municipality.7 895 were tested for learners & driver's license. 2 450 vehicles were tested and 7 506 drivers' were tested for driver's licence.

- **Provision of Safety and Security**

Police are responsible for maintaining law and order in the country. Communities must work with police to combat crime, corruption and lawlessness. Police image in the eyes of communities has changed drastically from the days of apartheid where they were perceived to be defending apartheid government and persecute innocent and defenceless citizen.

None reporting of fraud and corruption cases by the whistle blowers, minimal declaration of interest by employees, reluctance of vetting by employees are the main challenges in the district. All reported cases within the district municipality are investigated and the findings and recommendations are submitted to the Accounting officer for further action. The information for the establishment of the District Fraud Hotline has been gathered and Corruption awareness campaigns are conducted. All employees are encouraged to complete the declaration of interest forms.

Corruption and Fraud cases are very serious concern in SA. Research shows that 31% of reported cases are caused by bad morals and ethics, 25% caused by greedy and desire for self-enrichment, 18% poverty and unemployment, 14% weak checks and balances and 12% Legacy of apartheid (Dept. Safety & Security, 2009).

South African Police Services (SAPS) has various programmes to combat corruption and fraud: managing perceived and actual level of corruption, Anti- Corruption operations across criminal justice system, the

prevention, detection and investigation of corruption within SAPS, compliance with legislative obligations, stock theft program, building relationship with farming community, partnership with the community, Farm/Patrols and partnership with traditional leaders. The aim of the South African Police Service (SAPS) is to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property, and uphold law enforcement.

- **District Safety & Security Activities**

Dominating crimes in the municipal area are as follows: Armed robbery, Common assault, Assault GBH, Unlicensed liquor stores, and Rapes which are found to be caused by abuse of liquor, greediness, negligent and unemployment. Unlicensed liquor stores and vandalism of electrical cables is predominant in Thohoyandou by community members.

SAPS establish the following programmes to manage crime in the district: Raiding of liquor stores/bar lounge, Speed arrest, Foot & Vehicle Patrols, Roadblocks, Partnership Policing, Door To Door Campaigns, Vehicle Checkpoints, Awareness Campaigns, Road Patrols, Monitoring Check-in Transit, visit to Financial Institutions, Operation Greedy Meetings, Operation Focus, Reduction of Illegal Fire Arms, monitoring of Liquor Outlets, mobilization of the Community, fight against crime and victim empowerment program. Structures for Community involvement in Policing are Reservists (SAPS), CPF (SAPS Act), Community Patrol Groups, Street Watches, Street Committees, Neighbourhood Watches

Community Safety Forums and Street Committee

Crime prevention in South Africa is based on the principles of community policing; that is, partnerships between the community and the SAPS. Partnerships between police officers (who are appointed as sector managers) and communities strengthen existing community policing forums (CPFs), which have been in place since 1993. Community Police Forum objectives according to Sec 18 of SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995) are establishing and maintaining a partnership between the community and the Service, promoting communication between the Service and the community, promoting co-operation between the Service and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community regarding policing, improving the rendering of police services to the community at national, provincial, area and local levels, improving transparency in the Service and accountability of the Service to the community and promoting joint problem identification and problem-solving by the Service and the community.

Rural and Urban Safety

Government views the safety and security of the rural community in South Africa as a priority. The seriousness of continued acts of violence against the rural community, required from the South African Police Service to formulate a comprehensive and holistic strategy. The rural safety strategy aimed at addressing rural safety as part and parcel of an integrated and holistic day to day crime prevention approach, based on the principles of sector policing which addresses the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community. Rural safety on the South African borderline will further be strengthened in terms of integrating and coordinating of local deployment along borderline operations to combat illegal cross border movement of people, goods and contraband.

- **Sector Policing Program**

Sector Policing means policing that focuses on small manageable sectors of a police station area and a tool to implement Community Policing. Its purpose is to perform targeted visible police patrols, ensure a rapid response to complaints, address crime generators, investigate reported cases and provide a localized policing service to the community in accordance with their respective needs. In Vhembe district sector policing is visible however there is a need to strengthen the sector by establishing more sectors. There are 36 sectors of which 04 in Levubu are not fully functional.

- **Tourism Safety**

The main factors that negatively affect tourism safety in the district are insufficient registered tourist guides, not readily available sites security, and vandalism of fence by the undocumented people, poor road conditions and animal pouching.

2.8.2 Correctional Service

- **Rehabilitation and Community Integration programme**

Thohoyandou Correctional Services and Mavambe Juvenile Centre are the only rehabilitation centres for offenders in Thulamela municipality.Mavambe caters youth or children under the age while waiting sentences.

The Department of Correctional Services endow with Rehabilitation and Community Integration programme: Education and Training with accredited institutions, Recreational programs (League games, tournaments, choirs, traditional games (Malende) and religious program. Community re-integration programmes include Parole and Community service programmes.

2.8.3 Border management

There is a serious challenge of influx of undocumented people particularly in Makhado, Thohoyandou, Mutale and Musina area. Improving regional cooperation is required to improve efforts in combating of crime that has the potential to affect the Southern African region and the Continent. The SAPS is taking a leading role in defining the relationship between a local police station, borderline, port of entry and exit, and a police station in a neighbouring country. The SANDF satellites offices to be established along the border fence and the army to resume monitoring in order to assist SAPS in minimizing unlawful entry to the country. Thulamela borders Mozambique in the east through Kruger National Park.

- **Demarcations of magisterial courts and Police Stations**

Transformation on magisterial courts is a serious problem. Police and magisterial courts are not aligned to municipal demarcations. There are however approximately 18 magisterial courts and 1 high court in the district and it is situated in Thohoyandou

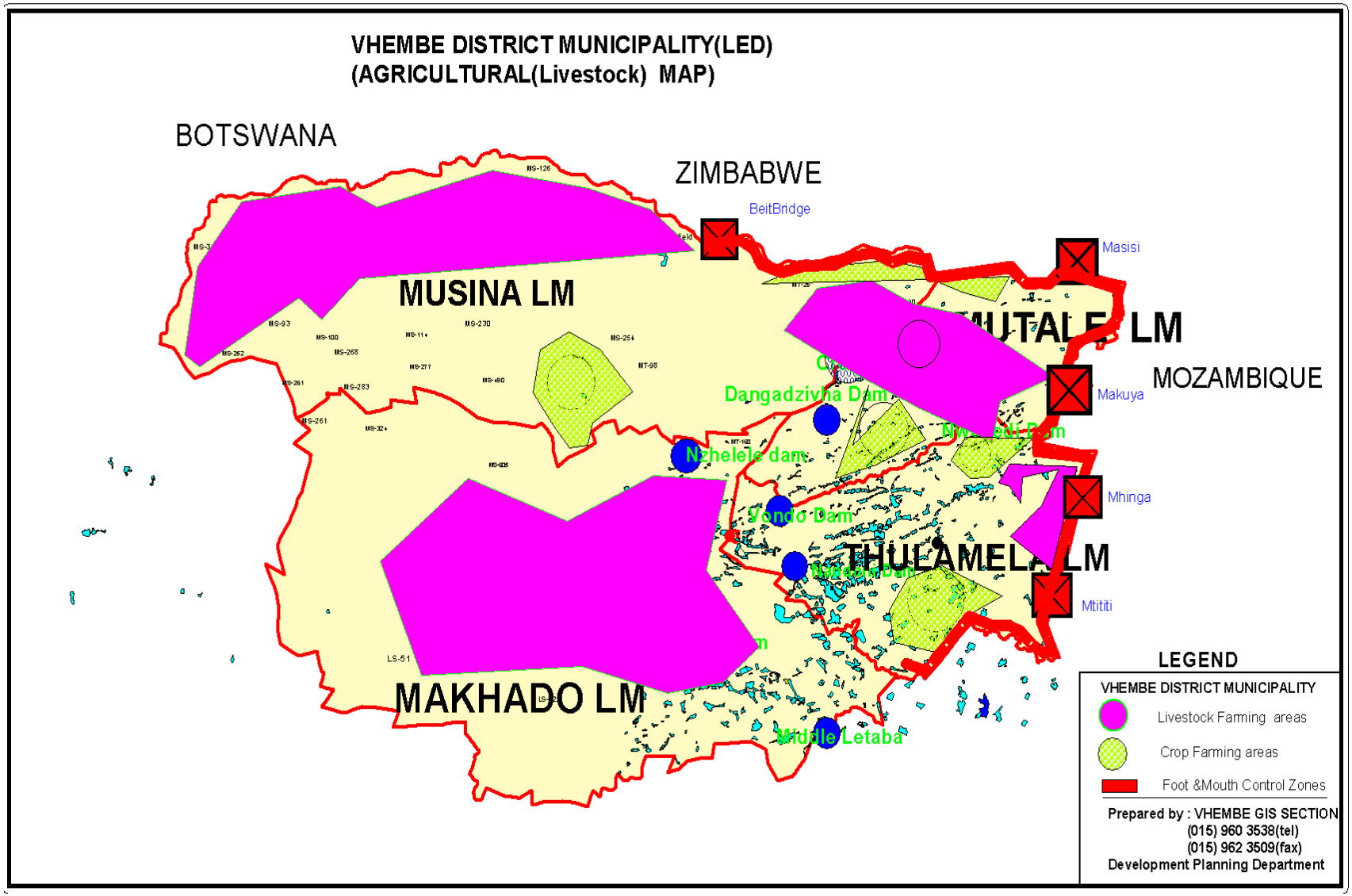
3.4 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

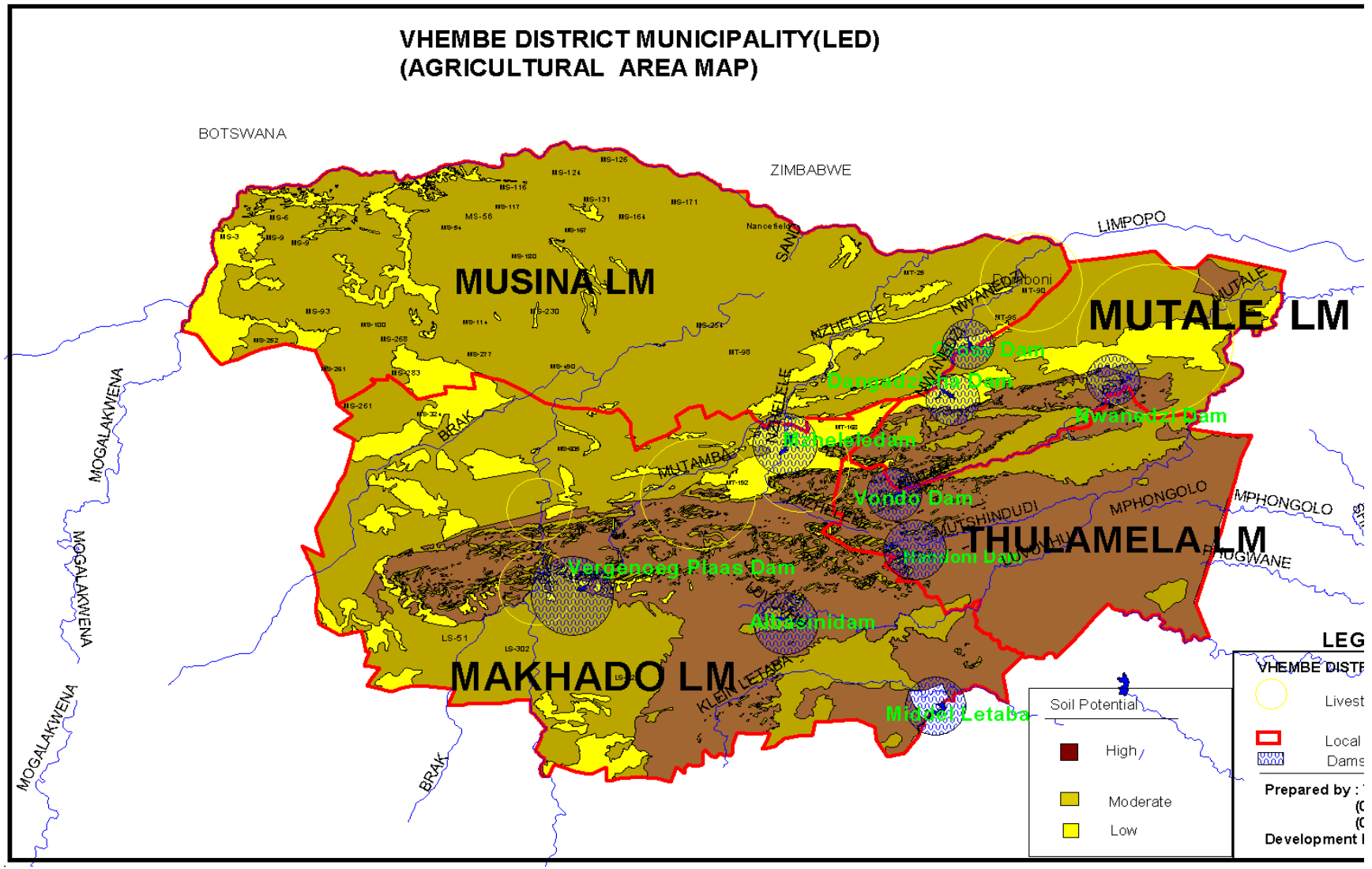
Local economic development is an economic development approach that emphasises the importance of local activities: a participatory process where local people from all sectors work together to stimulate local commercial activity, resulting in a resilient and sustainable economy. LED is a result of joint planning by municipality, its communities and business sectors.

3.4.1 AGRICULTURE

The municipal area is rich in agriculture, since we have atchaar factories, Juice manufacturing and construction of Tshifudi Atchaar manufacturing is about to kick-start. There are no privately owned farms in Thulamela municipality but there are a number of agricultural schemes and projects products like bananas, mango and macadamia nuts are produced, and cattle's farming is also done on a small scale.

Figure 3.4.1

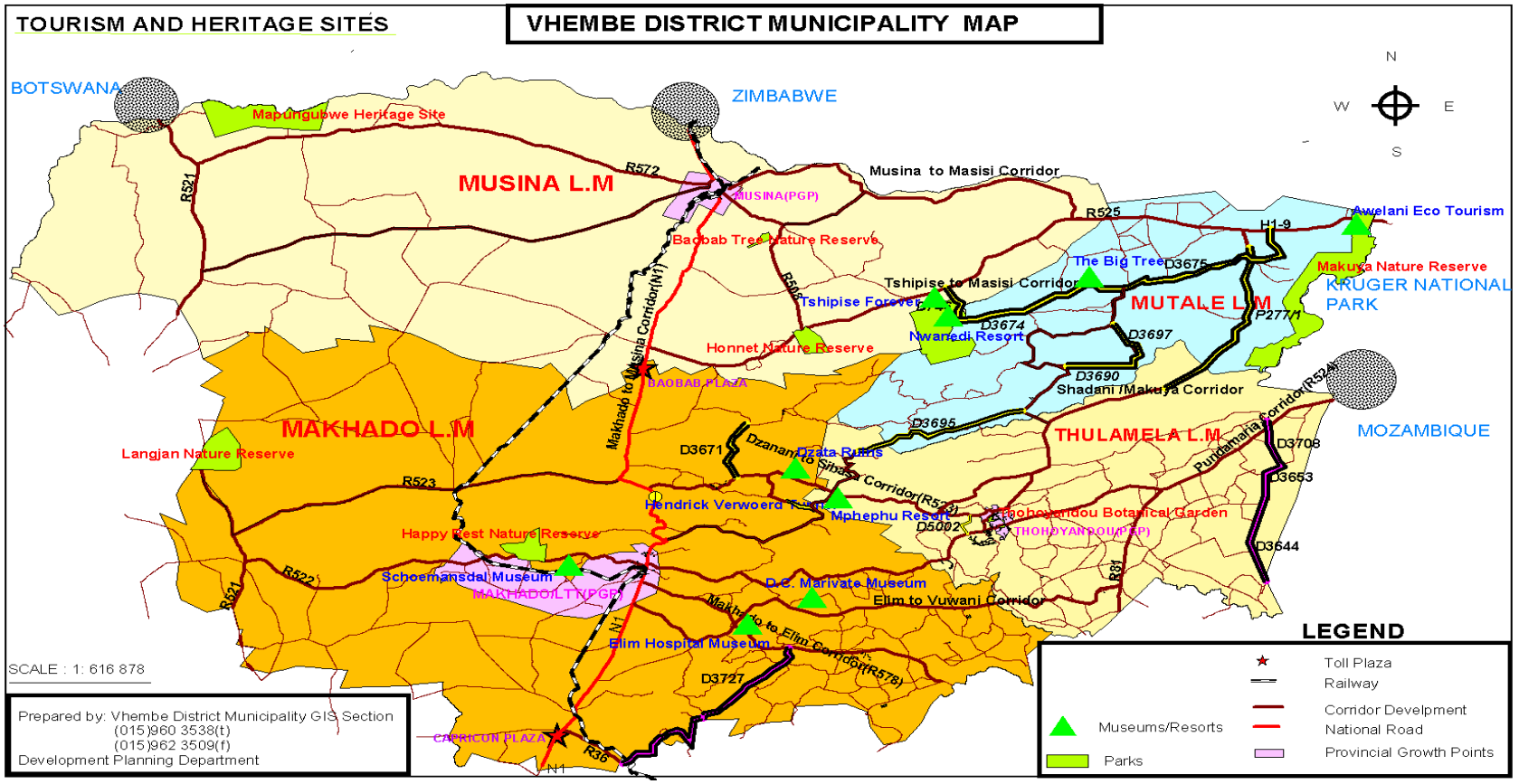

VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY(LED)
(AGRICULTURAL(Livestock) MAP)
BOTSWANA
ZIMBABWE
BeitBridge
Masisi
MUSINA LM
MUTALE LM
MOZAMBIQUE
Makuya
Dangadzivha Dam
Nzhelele dam
Mhinga
Vondo Dam
THULAMELA LM
Mtititi
MAKHADO LM
Middle Letaba
LEGEND
VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Livestock Farming areas
Crop Farming areas
Foot &Mouth Control Zones
Prepared by : VHEMBE GIS SECTION
(015) 960 3538(tel)
(015) 962 3509(fax)
Development Planning Department


VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY(LED)
(AGRICULTURAL AREA MAP)
BOTSWANA
ZIMBABWE
LIMPOPO
MUSINA LM
MUTALE LM
THULAMELA LM
MAKHADO LM
Nzhelele Dam
Vondo Dam
Albasini dam
Midmar Letaba
MOGALAKWENA
BRAK
MUTAMBA
MPHONGOLO
MUTSHINDUDI
Soil Potential
High
Moderate
Low

Fiure 3.4.2

3.4.2 **TOURISM**

There are so many tourist attractions in Thulamela, such as Nandoni Dam, Mukumbane and Phiphidi waterfalls and accommodation establishments.



SMALL MEDIUM & MICRO ENTERPRISE (SMME)

- Emerging businesses including Spaza shops, hawkers and traditional clothing manufacturers

MANUFACTURING/ INDUSTRIES

- Shayandima industrial area is zoned for heavy and light activities .e.g. Sasko, SAB

MINING POTENTIAL

- The area around Malamulele was projected for such development .e.g. Fumani Gold Mine.

RETAIL

- There are potential big retail businesses such as Spar Supermarket, Shoprite, Pick N Pay, Game and others. Malamulele, Sibasa and Thohoyandou there are some SMME happening.

CATEGORIES OF JOBS AND CREATED FIGURES IN THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

TABLE 3.4.1

Job Source	Youth	Female	Male	Disabled	Total
Makhuvha Sports Facilities	1	02	05	0	08
Sibasa Bus/Taxi rank	01	02	02	0	05
Units Roads	10	06	04	0	20
J.J Motors	14	08	24	0	32

Thulamela Information Centre	20	03	44	0	67
Mukhumbani Waterfall Projects	47	63	27	02	139
MagonaEPWP(CWP) Program	52	74	36	0	162

Source: Thulamela LED

Table 3.4.2: Employment status in Thulamela Municipality

	Thulamela
Employed	75592
Unemployed	58917
Discouraged work-seeker	33530
Other not economically active	195493
Not applicable	254929
Grand Total	618462

Source: Census 2011

Table 3.4.3: Individual monthly income

	Thulamela
No income	260152
R 1 - R 400	188178
R 401 - R 800	25807
R 801 - R 1 600	71121
R 1 601 - R 3 200	13954
R 3 201 - R 6 400	9697
R 6 401 - R 12 800	11471
R 12 801 - R 25 600	7849
R 25 601 - R 51 200	1383
R 51 201 - R 102 400	218
R 102 401 - R 204 800	228
R 204 801 or more	191
Unspecified	22469
Not applicable	5743
Total	618462

Source: Stats SA Census 2011

3.5. STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES

Table 3.5.1 Strategic Opportunities

OPPORTUNITIES
• Location / bordering onto Mozambique through KRUGER NATIONAL PARK • Natural tourism attractions, “land of legend”, Frontier Park, Fundudzi, Tshatshingo Potholes, Biosphere Natural Reserve, Waterfalls at Phiphidi, Mukumbani, Shangoni gate, Makuleke wetlands and esclipes • Infrastructure • Water catchments and dams • Potential for alternative energy • Willingness of communities to participate in planning • Agricultural potential including(Game farming) • Nandoni dam • Support through PPP • Accomodation

	OPPORTUNITIES
	• High buying power • Factory for Agricultural processing(Agro processing) • Best practice from PPP • Discovery of coal mine • Existence of cooperatives • Tourism attraction centers & heritage sites • Accommodations and B&B

Source: VDM, 2012

3.6. HOUSING/HUMAN SETTLEMENT

The right to adequate housing enshrined in Constitution Act 108 of 1996 and states that everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing and the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realization of this right. The main challenges are abandoned RDP houses, outdated housing chapter, poor quality and unavailability of land for future township development in private farms.

Current district housing provision status

Table 3.6.1. Below indicate the housing backlog in the district, Thulamela municipality was 37 700 in 2012 and for 2013 is 22 600 which is the highest housing backlog and Musina municipality is 5 798 and still the lowest housing backlog.

TABLE 3.6.1

Year	Allocation	Thulamela Backlog
2011/12	890	38000
2012/13	1120	`37700
2013/14	1000	

Source: Thulamela

The annual RDP housing allocation from DLG&H is not sufficient. The backlog is at 37700 households

Housing typologies in Thulamela Municipality are:

- House or brick structure on the stand
- Traditional dwelling/ muddy hut
- House/room in backyard (especially in the towns)
- Informal dwelling/shack in backyard (especially in Thohoyandou)
- Informal settlement (especially in Muledane, Rhulani and Xipurepureni)

Some of the challenges in the provision of RDP houses:

Municipality is not accredited as a housing developer, but COGHSTA

- Challenges of monitoring and evaluating the work of housing constructors
- Poor quality work in the construction of housing
- Housing allocation is not consistence with the backlog
- Beneficiaries who are not occupying their houses, e.g. Mhinga and Miluwani
- Incomplete housing projects for previous financial years

-No land is available in the proclaimed land
-Most land in rural areas is in the hands of tribal chiefs
-Unused state land
-Most land in rural areas is not serviced

COGHSTA is yet to develop the Housing Chapter to be incorporated into the ID during review process

4. SPATIAL RATIONALE ANALYSIS

According to the National Development Plan, it has identified nine main challenges and one of them is that spatial patterns excludes the poor from the fruits of development e.g. most of our villages are located away from the main towns and major routes.

The municipality has approved a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in January 2010.

N.B: Areas covered in urban and rural not indicated. Consult planning Department.

The main thrust of the Thulamela Municipality's Spatial Development Framework revolves around our clear defined nodal point's development and hierarchy of settlements based on the priorities of the residents, as well as the direction that the municipality intends to take in relations to the following identified areas

- Strategic and potential development areas;
- Service upgrading;
- Hierarchy of business centre as well as areas for future industrial development;
- Open space system and nature conservation areas;
- Radial road network;
- Future spatial form and major directions of desired growth;
- National, Provincial and Municipal routes and nodal points as well as strategic development initiatives and functional development areas.
- More detail in this regard is documented in the actual Spatial Development Framework document

- **DISTRICT GROWTH POINTS**

District growth points are those growth points which already have meaningful economic sector creation, various higher order social facilities such as hospitals and /or Municipal offices with large number of people grouped together.

- **MUNCIPAL GROWTH POINTS (MGP)**

In contacts to the above mentioned categories, the Municipality growth points have relatively small economic sector. Municipal growth points serving mainly framing areas often have a sizeable business sector providing a meaningful number of job opportunities. This growth points usually also have a few higher order social and institutional activities. In most instances these growth points also have reasonable number of people areas within the villages; the economic sector is relatively with only a few local businesses, but a substantial number of people. They usually exhibit a natural growth potential if positively stimulated.

- **MUNICIPAL PLANS**

The following Plans are available

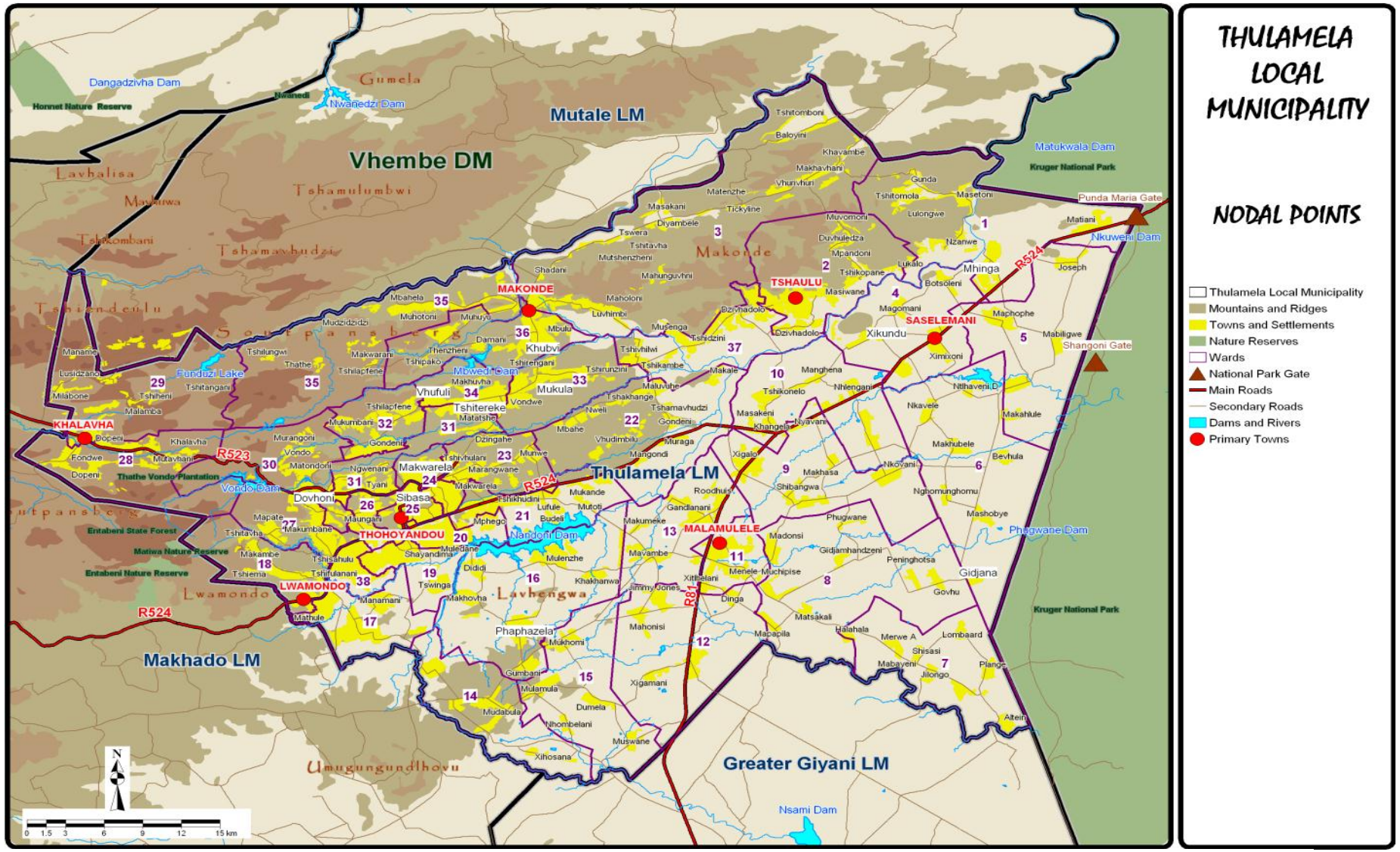
- ✓ Urban Renewal Strategy for Thohoyandou, Malamulele and Sibasa CBDs.
- ✓ Town Planning Scheme
- ✓ The following Precinct Plans were developed for Mhinga/ Lambani, Gumbani/ Phaphazela and Gidjana/Madonsi Nodal Points.
- ✓ Other Precinct plans are to be developed in the 2014\2015 financial year.

CHALLENGES

- ✓ Land invasion and illegal demarcation of sites in proclaimed areas by Traditional Authorities.
- ✓ No Land for future development, especially in Thohoyandou and Sibasa

4.1 HIERACHY OF SETTLEMENT

All towns and villages within Thulamela Municipality have been categorized in terms of the Provincial Spatial Rational in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th order settlements.


THULAMELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
NODAL POINTS
Thulamela Local Municipality
Mountains and Ridges
Towns and Settlements
Nature Reserves
Wards
National Park Gate
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Dams and Rivers
Primary Towns
Vhembe DM
Mutale LM
Makhado LM
Greater Giyani LM
Thulamela LM
MAKONDE
TSHAULU
SASELEMANI
KHALAVHA
THOHOYANDOU
LWAMONDO
MALAMULELE
Dangadzivha Dam
Nwanedzi Dam
Matukwala Dam
Punda Maria Gate
Nkuweni Dam
Shangoni Gate
Fundudzi Lake
Mbwedi Dam
Vondo Dam
Nandoni Dam
Phagwane Dam
Nsami Dam
Hornet Nature Reserve
Entabeni State Forest
Matiwa Nature Reserve
Entabeni Nature Reserve
Thathe Vondo Plantation
Kruger National Park
R523
R524
R81
Gumela
Lavhalisa
Matiwa
Tshakhombani
Tshamavhudzi
Tshiendeulu
Southpansberg
Lwamondo
Lavhengwa
Umugungundlhovu
Dovhoni
Sibasa
Makwarela
Phaphazela
Gidjana
Xikundu
Mhinga
Ximixoni
Mapophe
Mabiligwe
Nkavele
Makahlule
Makhubele
Bevhula
Nkovani
Nghomunghomu
Mashobye
Makhasa
Shibangwa
Roodhuis
Madonsi
Gidjamhandzeni
Peninghotsa
Govhu
Matsakali
Halahala
Merwe A
Lombaard
Shisasi
Mabayeni
Jilongo
Plange
Altein
Phuphwane
Nthaveni D
Manghena
Nhlengani
Tshikonelo
Masakeni
Khangela
Nyavani
Gondeni
Vhudimbilu
Muraga
Mangondi
Xigalo
Roodhuis
Gandlanani
Makumeke
Mavambe
Menele-Muchipise
Xitlelani
Jimmy Jones
Dinga
Mahonisi
Macapila
Xigamani
Dumela
Nhombelani
Muswane
Xihosana
Mudabula
Mulamula
Gumbani
Mukhomi
Mulenzhe
Khakhanwa
Dididi
Tswinga
Makhovha
Shayandima
Muledane
Mphego
Budeli
Lufule
Mutoti
Ishikhudini
Mukande
Tshivhulani
Marangwane
Ngwenani
Matondoni
Vondo
Murangoni
Khalavha
Fondwe
Dopeni
Mutavhani
Mukumbani
Gondeni
Dzingahe
Munwe
Mbahe
Nweli
Vondwe
Matatshe
Tshitereke
Tshilapfene
Vhufuli
Makhuvha
Mbedi
Tshirengani
Tshirunzini
Tshakhange
Tshamavhudzi
Maluvhe
Tshikambe
Makale
Tshivhilwi
Khubvi
Damani
Mbulu
Luvhimbi
Musenga
Tshidzini
Dzivhadolo
Maholoni
Mahunguvhini
Shadani
Mutshenzheni
Tshitavha
Tswera
Diyambele
Masakani
Tickyline
Matenzhe
Vhurivhuri
Makhavhani
Khavambe
Baloyini
Tshitomboni
Tshitomola
Masetoni
Gunda
Lulongwe
Muvomoni
Duvhuledza
Mpandoni
Tshikopane
Lukalo
Botsoleni
Masiwane
Magomani
Dzivhadolo
Nzanwe
Matiani
Joseph
Mbahela
Muhotoni
Muhuyu
Mudzidzidzi
Tshilungwi
Thathe
Makwarani
Thenzheni
Tshipako
Tshilapfene
Manamani
Lusidzana
Milabone
Tshiheni
Tshitangani
Malamba
Tshilungwi
Tshiphiphi
Tshiheni
Tshitangani
Tshilapfene
Tshipako
Makwarani
Thenzheni
Damani
Mbulu
Khubvi
Tshirengani
Tshirunzini
Tshakhange
Maluvhe
Tshikambe
Makale
Tshivhilwi
Tshidzini
Musenga
Luvhimbi

Based on Provincial macro spatial planning initiatives, eleven nodal points have been identified within the Thulamela areas of jurisdiction, and they are: Malamulele, Saselemane, Mhinga/Lambani, Gumbani/Phaphazela, Tshaulu, Makonde, Tshikombani, Sibasa, Thohoyandou and Lwamondo. Plans have been developed for Gidjana/Madonsi/Mutititi, Mhinga/Lambani and Tshaulu nodes.

The following Precinct Plans for the following nodal area: Makonde, Lwamondo, Tshikombani, Tshaulu, Vhufuli/ Tshitereke were to be developed in 2012/13 FY. Nodal Plans will be made available to all planners and investors of different areas.

4.2. TRANSPORT MOBILITY

Figure 4.2.1: THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ROAD NETWORK MAP

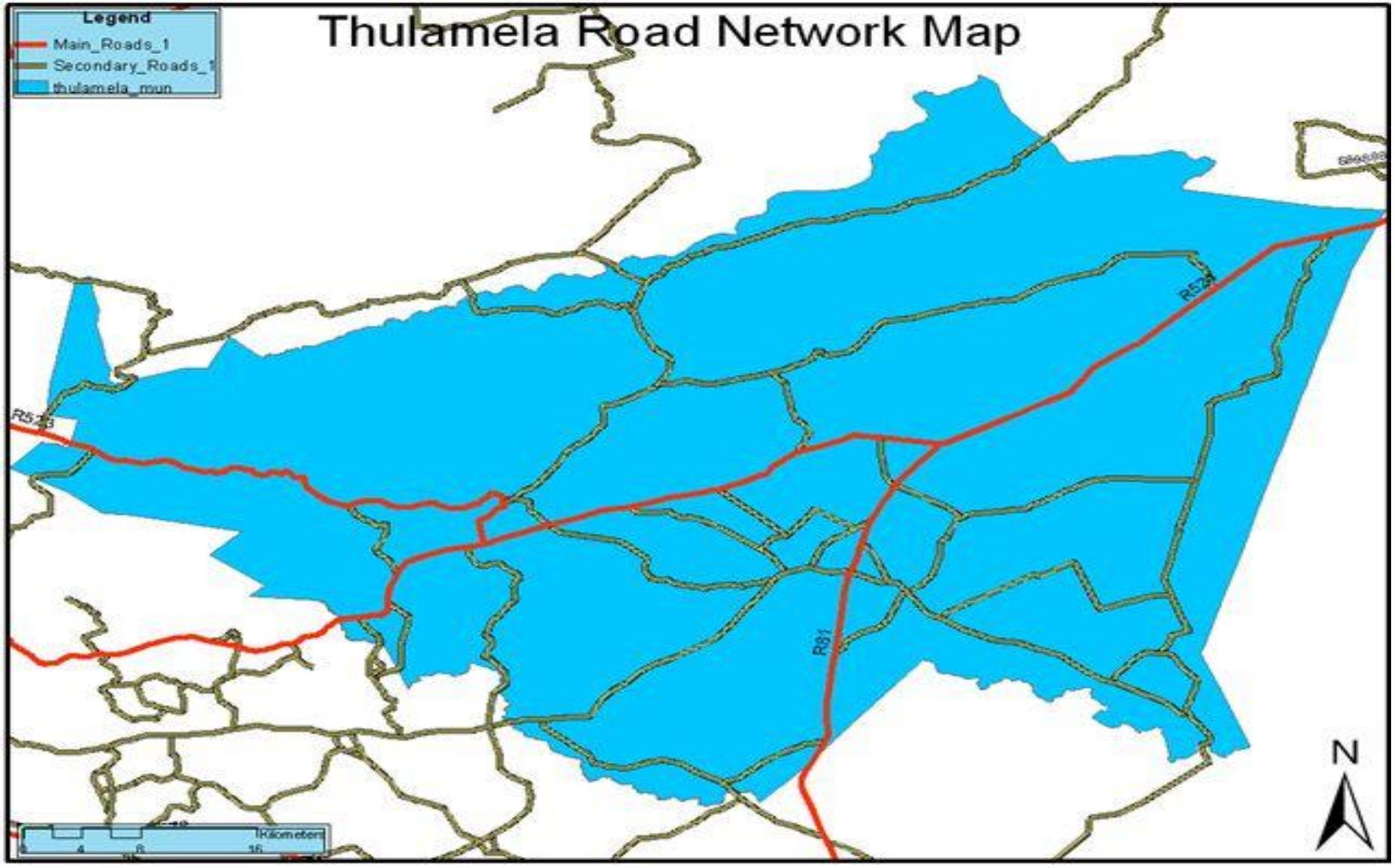


Figure 6 above indicates the transport corridors which are found in Thulamela municipality. Transport corridors found in Thulamela i+s R524 from Makhado to Phunda maria to Mozambique, R529 from Basani to Moeketsi, Thohoyandou to Masisi then to Phafuri Gate, from N1 T-junction to Elim then to Vuwani to Malamulele to Altein to Shangoni Gate.

4.3. INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Thulamela informal settlements are Rhulani, Shipurapureni, and Madonsi Mozambique can settlement.

Table 4.3.1: Informal settlement in Thulamela

MUNICIPALITY	**Thulamela**
Informal Settlement	03 (MadonsiMozambican settlement/Rhulani/Xipurapureni)

4.4. LAND ADMINISTRATION

- ✓ **Land ownership**

The Municipality is characterized by private land i.e. freehold title and state owned land i.e. leasehold/PTO by COGHSTA, Municipal and Department of Rural and Land Reform.

TENURE STATUS

RENT	8251
OWNED BUT YET NOT PAID OFF	6630
OOCUPIED	38479
OWNED AND FULLY PAID	102522
OTHER	712

Source: Thulamela

- ✓ **Stand allocation/ demarcation**

Majority of villages from 400 dispersed villages do not have survey general plans

AREA	**NO OF SITES PLANNED & DERMACATED**	**YEAR IMPLEMENTED**
1. MAFANELE	100	2010
2. JILONGO	100	2010
3. MAKHASA A	100	2010
4. MAPHOPHE	100	2010
5. MABILIGWE	200	2010
6. MAKAHLULE	50	2010
7. SHIGALO-HYASI	100	2010
8. TOVHOWANI	103	2010
9. VHUTSAVHA-THONDONI	130	2010

10. ROADHUIS	100	2010
11. TSWINGA	519	2010
12. GREEN FARM	200	2010
12.		
13. JEROME	100	2010
14. MUTOTI	200	2010
15. MAHEMATSHENA	200	2010
16. MUKHOMI	100	2010
17. MAKOVHA	90	2010
18. MABANDLA	300	2010
19. THETSHELESANI	70	2010
20. TSHITOPENI	100	2010
21. MUTSHAUDA	53	2010
22. BARAGISI	96	2010
23. TSHITOKOTA	107	2010
24. DIDIDI	98	2010
25. LWAMONDO MAPULI	50	2010
26. XIGALO	100	2010
27. 782 THOHOYANDOU-F	35	2010
28. PARK 272 THOHOYANDOU-J	19	2010
29. 1293 THOHOYANDOU-M	32	2010
30. 4695 MAKWARELA EXT 3	9	2010
31. 550 THOHOYANDOU J	20	2010
32. MAKAMBE BLOCK D	103	2010
33. SIDOU	80	2010
34. DOVHENI	61	2010
35. HLUNGWANI	60	2010
36. DINGA	100	2011
37. MALAMULELE	100	2011
38. ALTEIN	100	2011
39. JIMMY JONES	65	2011
40. MHINGA	400	2011

41. THUKHUTHA	100	2011
42. BUDELI	200	2011
43. XIHLELANI	100	2011
44. SUBDIVISOIN OF MHINGA NODAL POINT	124	2012
45. REPLANNING OF TSHAULU NODAL POINT	35	2012
46. LUFULE	500	2013

Table 4.4.2 sites demarcated since 2010-2013 to date

4.5. LAND CLAIMS & REDISTRIBUTION

STATUS FOR LAND CLAIMS IN THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

Page 36-45 land claim table paste

Source: Land Claim Commission, 2010

- **Malamulele Land Dispute Challenges**

  Development at Malamulele proclaimed areas is hampered by the land disputes between the Municipality and local traditional leaders. This is hampering developments in the area. This mostly affect proclaimed areas of Thohoyandou, Sibasa and Malamulele.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMNENT PLAN (NDP)

The Main thrust of the Thulamela Municipality's Spatial Development Framework revolves around clear defined Nodal Point's Development Strategy and Hierarchy of Settlements based on the Priorities of the Residents, as well as the direction that the municipality intends to take in relations to the following identified areas:

- Strategic and Potential Development Areas,
- Service Upgrading
- Hierarchy of Business Centre as well as areas for Future Industrial Development
- Radial Road Network
- Future Spatial form and Major Directions of Desired Growth
- National, Provincial and Municipal Routes and Nodal Points, as well as Strategic Development Initiatives' and Functional Development Areas

5. INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVEOLPMENT PRIORITIES ANALYSIS

Service delivery is the provision of services with aim of improving levels and quality of life in terms of the powers and functions as stipulated in the Constitution in section 156 and 229 and in the Municipal system Act 117 of 1998, chapter 5, section 83 and 84

National Development Plan indicate that to achieve the sustainable and inclusive growth by 2030 south Africa need to invest in a strong network of economic infrastructure designed to support the country's long term objectives. This is possible if there is targeted development of transport, energy, water resources, and information and communication technology (ICT) networks. South Africa has relatively good core network of national economic infrastructure. The challenge is to maintain and grow it to address the demands of economy effectively and efficiently. Current investment level is insufficient and maintenance programmes are seriously lagging. Government can achieve better outcome by improving coordination of integrated development approaches, particularly by pivotal development points, to ensure full benefits for the country. The district therefore aims to improve access to water through provision, operation and maintenance of socio economic water Infrastructure. To show the intention to improve the access to service the district has Comprehensive Infrastructure Investment Plan (CIIP) to deal with district infrastructure development. This is in line with National Development Plan Vision 2030. The district has Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) to deal with water and sanitation infrastructure as water services authority and provider. Eskom has Energy Master Plan to deal with electricity infrastructure. Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) of the district deals with transport services

1996 Constitution guarantees the rights to basic amount of water and basic Sanitation services that is affordable. Strategic framework for services defines basic water supply services as the provision of basic water supply facilities, the sustainable operation of facilities and the communication of good water use, hygiene and related practices. Water should should be available for at least 350 days per year and not interrupted more than 48 consecutive hours per incidents

5.1 Water Resource Development and Demand Management

The RSA 1996 Constitution guarantees the rights to basic supply facility is defined as the infrastructure necessary to supply 25 litres of potable water per person per day supplied within 200 meters of the household and with a minimum flow of 10 litres per minutes in case of communal water points or 6000 litres of portable water supplied per formal connection per months in case of yard and household connections**.**

Vhembe District Municipality is a Water Service Authority and Provider. The district purchase of portable se bulk raw water from the Department of Water Affairs, then process or clean the water for reticulation. The goal of Vhembe District Municipality WSA is to supply every household with an adequate and reliable water supply and to manage the water supply services in an affordable, equitable and sustainable manner.

There is a huge water and sanitation backlog in the area. The National target is to achieve at least a basic level of water and sanitation service for all by 2014. A large number of households already have access to water; however upgrading, resource extension, operation and maintenance as well as refurbishment needs are immense. Infrastructure upgrading and

refurbishment are the major problem: project like Tshifudi ground water upgrading, Vondo Water Works refurbishment (Filters), Malamulele Water Works refurbishment of Lagoon/filters, upgrading of bulk pipeline to Mtititi/Halahala/Altein and surrounding villages. These projects however require funds for them to be implemented and they are all located in Thulamela Municipality.

5.1.1 Water and Sanitation services analysis

Water services Act of 1997 inter alia provide for the rights of access to basic water and basic sanitation, the accountability of water service provider, the promotion effective water resource effective management and conservation, preparation and adoption of water service development plans by service authorities. Every water service authorities has a duty to all consumers or potential consumers in water services. Strategic framework for water services defines water supply services as the abstraction from water resource, conveyance, treatment, storage and distribution of portable water, water intended to be converted to portable and water for industrial or other use, to consumers or other water service providers. Sanitation service is the collection removal, disposal or treatment of human excreta and domestic water and the collection, treatment and disposal of industrial water. Water is fundamental to our quality of life and adequate water supply of suitable quantity and quality makes a major contribution to economic and social development.

- **Water Sources in the District**

The province's water resources are obtained from 4 Water Management Areas (WMAs), namely: the Limpopo, Olifants, Luvuvhu-Letaba and Crocodile West Marico WMAs as

indicated on figure 8 below. In terms of water resources, Nandoni and Vondo RWS falls within the Luvhuvhu/Letaba water catchment area which spans across Vhembe and Mopani District Municipalities.

The sources of water in the municipality are from the following dams: Nandoni, Damani, Vondo, and Mahonisi. Groundwater is a very valuable source of water however borehole yields and groundwater monitoring are problems in the municipality.

Figure 8: Water treatment works & Sewerage

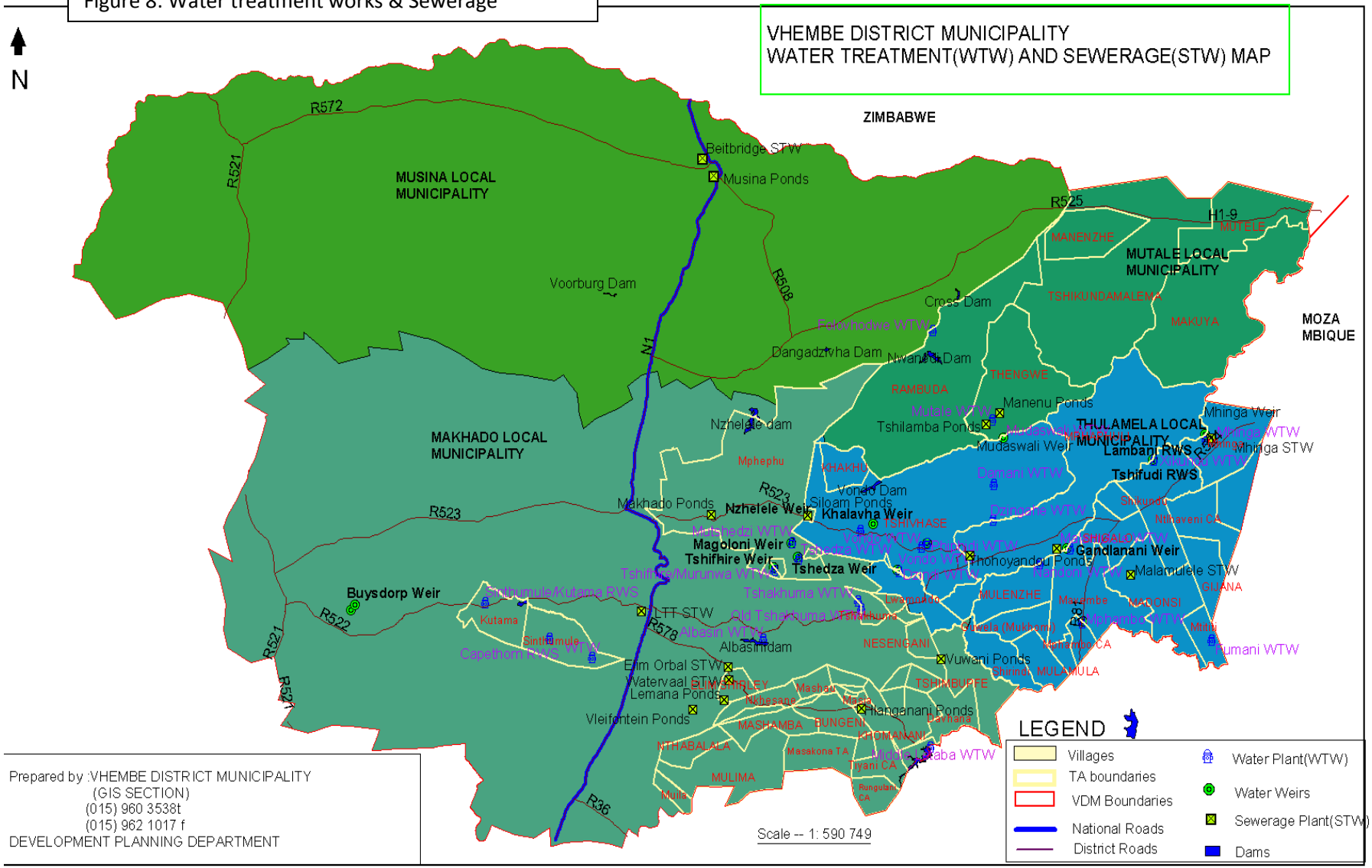


Figure 9 below shows the boreholes distribution in the district. There are many boreholes which are used as source of water. This poses pressure to water table. The danger is that some trees species will be affected by dropping or lower water table. There are many boreholes in Thulamela municipality compare to other municipalities.

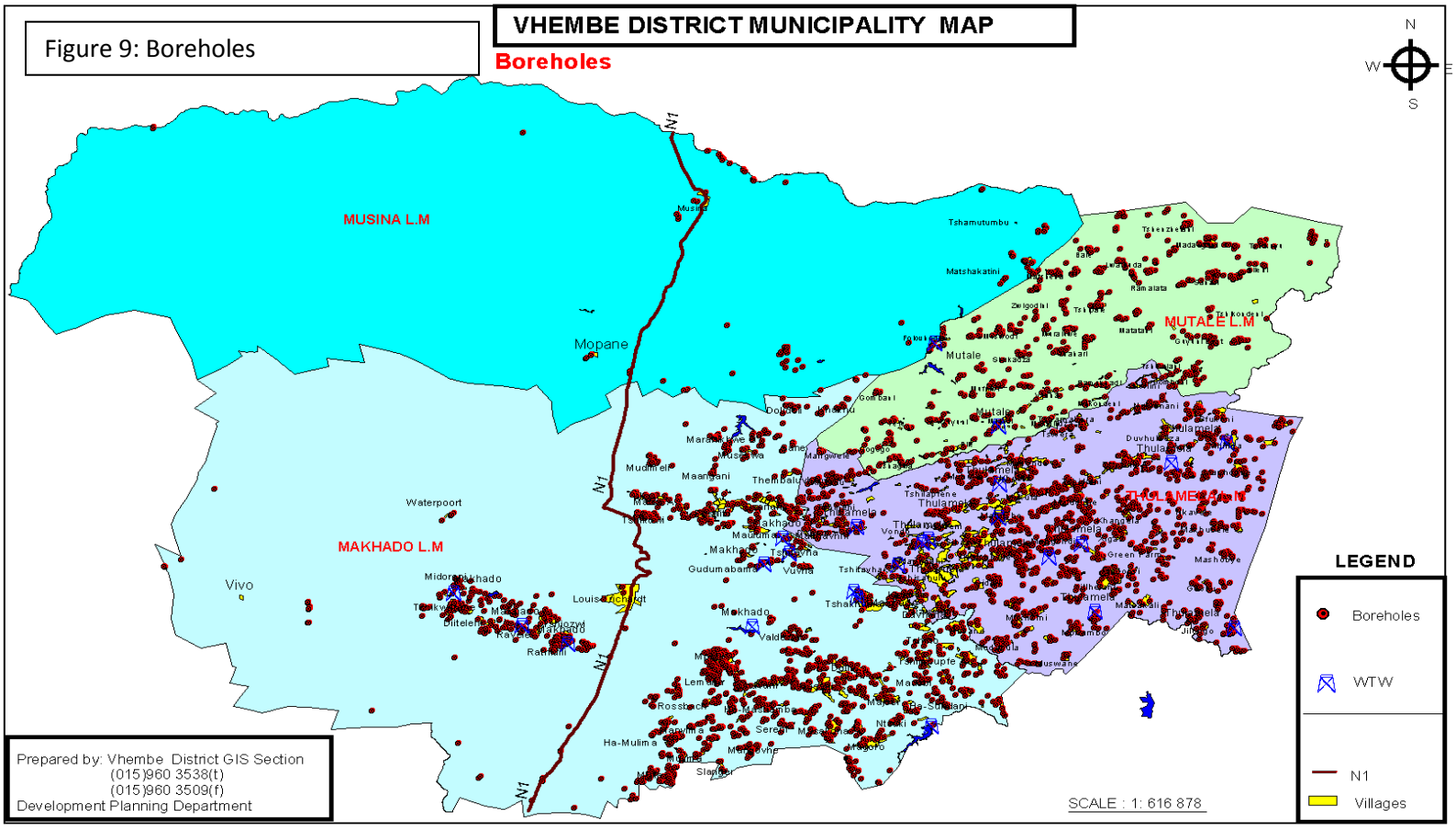
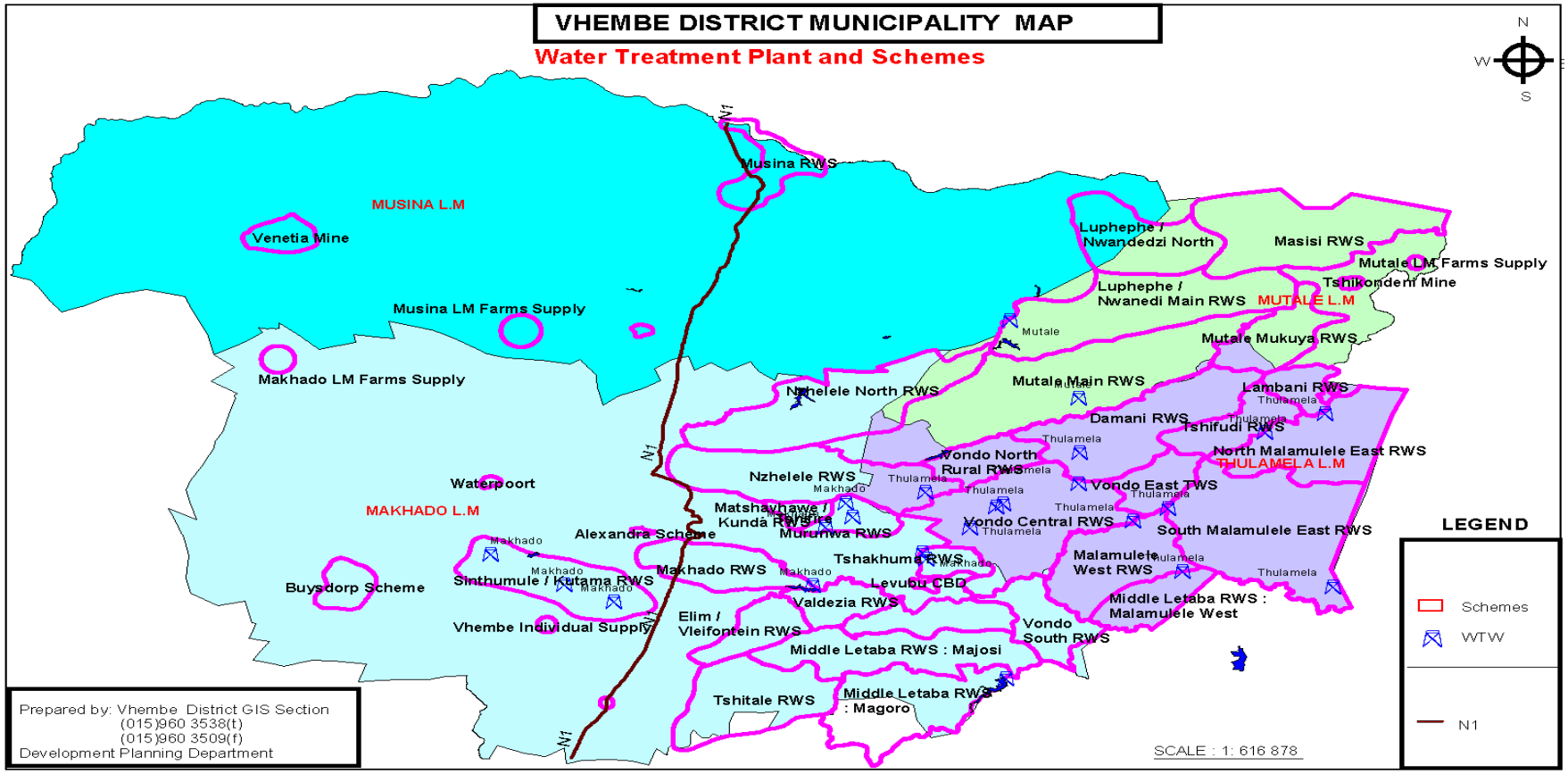


Figure 9: Boreholes

Figure 10 below illustrates water treatment plant and schemes in the district. Thulamela municipality has more water schemes and treatment plant then followed by Makhado and Mutale respectively.

Figure 10: Water treatment plant & schemes



Mutshedzi water treatment plant is just an example of treatment plants in the district that are functional and assisting in solving water problems in the district.

Table 5.1: Purification plant & boreholes in THULAMELA

Purification Plant	**CAPACITY IN M3/DAY**	
	Design	Actual
Vondo water works	52 000	51 729
Dzindi package	5 180	2 008
Belemu package 11	7 000	1 957
Phiphidi water works	2 000	1 348
Dzingahe package plant	242	183
Mudaswali package	596	55
Mutale water works	13 500	10 000
Malamulele water works	21 600	16 000
Xikundu water works	20 000	10 000
Mhinga package plant	3 500	3 105
Mtititi water works	760	Under repair
Damani water works	4 000	2 122

Water conservation and demand management

Water conversation is the minimization of loss or waste, the care and protection of water resources and the effective and efficient use of water. Water demand management is the adaption and implementation of a strategy or a programme by a water institution or consumers to influence water demand and usage of water in order to meet any of the following objectives: economic efficiency, social development, social equity, and environmental protection, sustainability of water supply and services and political acceptability.

All water supplied in Thulamela is controlled at the outlets of command reservoirs where there are meters. Tshifudi is now getting water from Xikundu water scheme. Losses are not measured, although there is cost recovery in place in some areas.

Water Backlogs/ Challenges

The District municipality has Water Demand Management challenges and a great need exists for the implementation of water demand and conservation management projects. Water loss in the district is estimated at 20% or 36 Ml/day of total production of water from all the total water produced within the schemes (181 Ml/day) through spillages. This is influenced by the lack of cost recovery for water services process, insufficient bulk meters to monitor the system, control over the communal street stand pipes by communities, insufficient personnel to monitor project implementation combined with the fact that the municipality also does not have sufficient funds to meet the National Targets. Illegal connections, bursting of plastic tanks, damages and theft of manhole covers & padlocks, leakages broaden water crisis in the Municipality.

Table 5.2: Types of Water Services Needed

Type of Service Needed	Thulamela
Comm. Access to infrastructure but no access to water due to functionality (O & M/ Refurbishment) problems	21 307
Comm. Requiring water extension to existing infrastructure	24 860
Comm. Access to Infrastructure but no access to water due to source problem	16 334
Community having no formal water infrastructure	1 291
Total HH Backlog	**63 792**

Source DWA 2012

Table above shows that in Vhembe District Municipality 6 248 households have no formal water infrastructure, Makhado Municipality has the highest number which is 4 034 HH and Thulamela Municipality has 1 291 HH, followed by Mutale with 923 HH.

BLUE DROP 1

Performance Area	Systems	Thohoyandou	Malamulele B
Water Safety Planning	(35%)	**62**	**64**

Treatment Process Management (10%)	**50**	**90**
DWQ Compliance (30%)	**78**	**90**
Management, Accountability (10%)	**66**	**66**
Asset Management (15%)	**65**	**65**
Bonus Scores	5.08	3.81
Penalties	0	0
	71.21% (↑)	**78.39% (↑)**
Blue Drop Score (2012)		
2011 Blue Drop Score	51.65%	36.93%
2010 Blue Drop Score	58.13%	44.13%
System Design Capacity (Ml/d)	7	16
Operational Capacity (% ito Design)	57.14	91.25
Population Served	102 000	200 000
Average daily Consumption (l/p/d)	6.86	8.00
Microbiological Compliance (%)	**96.8%**	**99.3%**
Chemical Compliance (%)	**>99.9**	**>99.9**

5.2. SANITATION SERVICES

There are 02 sewage treatment plants in Thulamela are Malamulele and Thohoyandou.

Table 14.2.: Water backlogs for Thulamela

TREATMENT PLANT	**CAPACITY IN M3/DAY**		**STATUS**
	Design	Actual	
Thohoyandou sewage works	6 000		Operating
15 SAI Military base	-	-	
Malamulele sewage works	-	-	

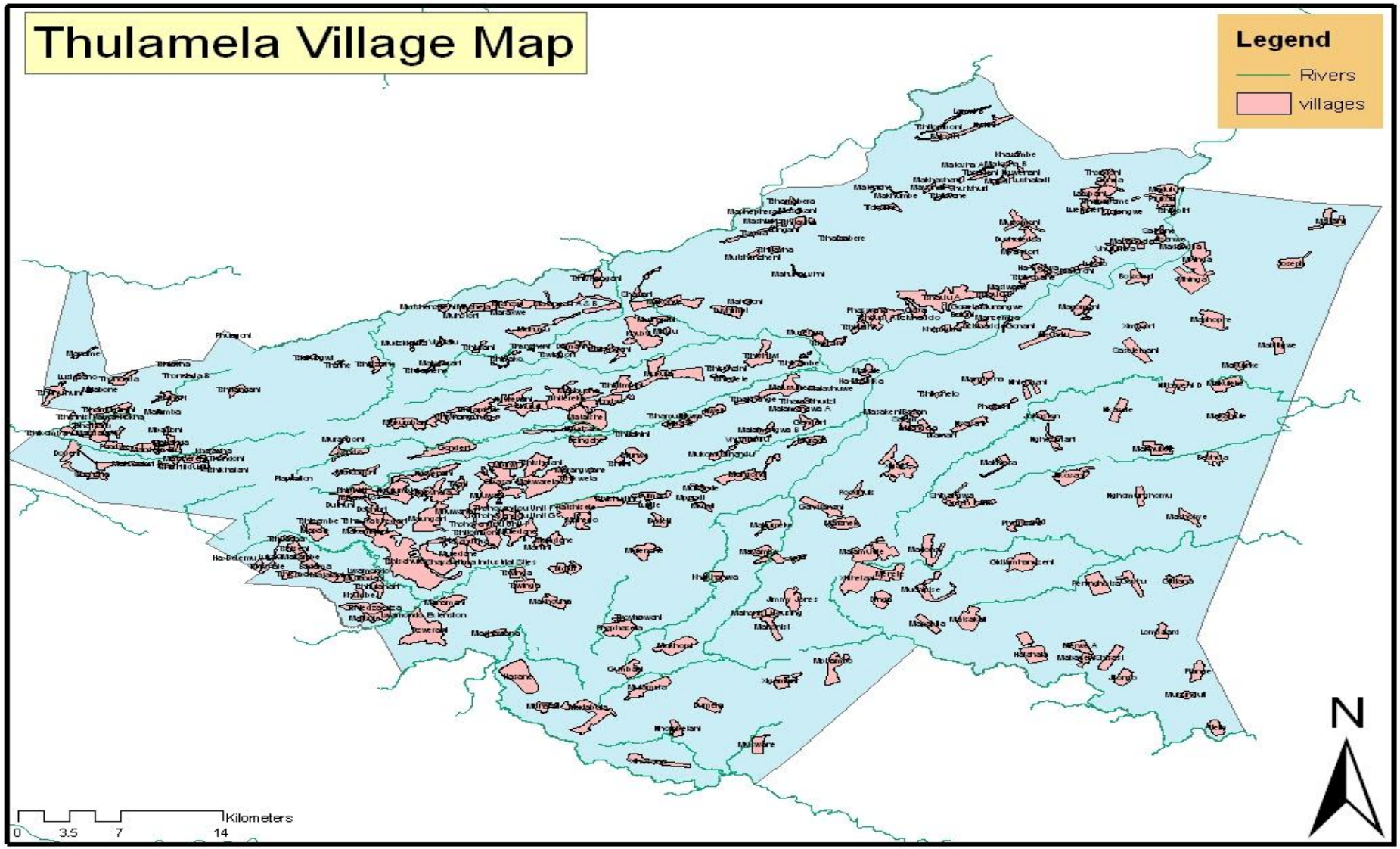


FIGURE 11 RIVERS AND VILLAGES

Table: Census 2011 by Municipality and source of water by population group of head of household	
	LIM343: Thulamela
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	120 425
Borehole	7 871
Spring	5 959
Rain water tank	615
Dam/pool/stagnant water	4 269
River/stream	7 781
Water vendor	2 433
Water tanker	3 022
Other	4 219

Table: Census 2011, Municipality, piped water by population group of head of the household	
	LIM343: Thulamela
Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	23 747
Piped (tap) water inside yard	41 915
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	39 461
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution	18 175
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institution	10 204
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution	5 697
No access to piped (tap) water	17 395

Cost Recovery

Vhembe District Municipality [VDM] as the Water Services Authority [WSA] is the sole responsible authority for the provision of water and sanitation services. It needs to purchase, explore and distribute water supply services and sanitation services in the area of jurisdiction and has also to recover cost related to this service. The district therefore has developed Water and Sanitation Tariff Policy to manage the recovery of the cost associated with the protection of the raw water sources from which water is drawn, supply and purchase of raw water, storage and distribution of raw water and the treatment of raw water and the maintenance of purification works. This is in line with the provisions of section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) and Section 64 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003).

5.3. WATER

- The following big Dams are in Thulamela Municipality: Nandoni, Damani, Vondo. Damani and Mahonisi is silting.Nandoni and Vondo are not fenced and pose challenges to Visitors and Fishermen.

Dams, Weirs and Sand Wells

- The following weirs existed in Thulamela Municipality: Malamulele East (Constructed in 1973), Mphambo (1995), Musaswau (1985) Xikundu(1937). There is reduction of storage at Mphambo .Malamulele is silting and small. Xikundu and Mhinga are affected by small scale farmers. The final Effluent of Mhinga ponds are discharged into the river before weir.
- There's a need to construct additional weirs and sand wells, especially where there are strong rivers

Reservoirs and Boreholes

- The main problems experienced including the following challenges:
- Bursting of Plastic tanks
- Damage &theft of main hole that covers and padlocks
- Limited staff to clean reservoirs
- Theft of Pumps and Electricity equipment's for boreholes
- Poor underground of water quality

There's a need to enforce through By-Laws that deals with theft and vandalism there is a need to construct additional reservoirs to help communities to access Nandoni Dam Water.

Water Connections

The following challenges exist:

- Inadequate water supply
- No consistent flow from water tap
- Areas without infrastructure
- Lack of water for irrigation and livestock
- Illegal connections

There's a need to install pre-paid water meters, to add form those who have been connected.
The national target for household access to water was 2008.The target was not met.
More households need to be accessed with indigent forms to register in the database.

There's a need to install pre-paid water meter's to save water, and also to make it each for indigent household to access Free Basic Water.

Water Treatment Plant

- The following Water Treatment Plant are found in Thulamela:Vondo, MalamuleleEast,Xikundu, Mhinga, MalamuleleWest,Damani, Dzingahe , Dzindi, Mudaswali and Belemu.
- The following challenges exist: the demand exceeds the capacity of the treatment plant
- There's a need to refurbish water treatment plant by DWAF. Most infrastructures is ageing.
- Vandalism of Schemes
- Lack of preventative and routine maintenance.
- Lack of water demand Management

FREE BASIC WATER (FBW)

- All indigent consumers are allocated 6kl on monthly basis on the water consumption.
- A total of 9200 households are benefiting from Free Basic Water Services.

TABLE 5.3.Municipal Blue Drop Score

Performance area	Thohoyandou	Malamulelele
Water safety planning (35%)	**62**	**64**
Treatment process management (10)	**50**	**90**
DWQ Compliance (30)	**78**	**90**
Management, Accountability (10%)	**66**	**66**
Asset Management (15)	**65**	**65**

Bonus Scores	5.08	3.81
Penalties	0	0
2011 Blue Drop Score	51.65%	36.93%
2010 Blue Drop Score	58.13%	44.13%
System Design Capacity (Ml/d)	7	16
Operational Capacity (% ito Design)	57.14	91.25
Population Served	102000	200 000
Average daily Consumption (l/p/d)	6.86	8.00
Microbiological Compliance	96.8%	99.3%
Chemical Compliance (%)	>99.9	>99.9

SOURCE: DWA

SANITATION

Table: Census 2011 by Municipality and toilet facilities by Population group of head of household	
	LIM343: Thulamela
None	17 896
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	16 803
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	2 526
Chemical toilet	1 198
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	26 014
Pit toilet without ventilation	89 431
Bucket toilet	292
Other	2 433

VIP Toilets

- The District Municipality is providing the service to rural communities
- The District has insufficient budget to meet the National target
- The other challenges may be the danger of underground water being contaminated

Ponds

The following Ponds are available in Thulamela Municipality: Mhinga, Tshifulanani, Tshitereke and Matatshe.

The following challenges exist:

- Spillage and seepage
- Lack of Operational manuals
- Overloaded of Ponds, e.g. Tshitereke
- Authorization of Ponds to discharge final effluent into the river

There's always a need to constantly treat with chemicals to prevent diseases.

Green Drop 2

	Thohoyandou
Technology	Biological (trickling) filters, Anaerobic digestion
Design Capacity (Ml/d)	6
Operational % i.t.o. Design Capacity	216.7%
lv) Microbiological Compliance	NM
lvi) Chemical Compliance	NM
lvii) Physical Compliance	NM
Annual Average Effluent Quality Compliance	**NM**
Wastewater Risk Rating (%CRR/CRRmax)	**86.4**% **(↓)**
Highest Risk Area	Flow exceed design capacity, no monitoring
Risk Abatement Process	Draft W_2RAP
Capital & Refurbishment expenditure in 2010/2011	R 32 million

Green Drop 3

	Tshifulanani
Technology	Aerated lagoons/ Oxidation ponds
Design Capacity (Ml/d)	NI
Operational % i.t.o. Design Capacity	NI
lviii) Microbiological Compliance	NM
lix) Chemical Compliance	NM
lx) Physical Compliance	NM
Annual Average Effluent Quality Compliance	**NM**
Wastewater Risk Rating (%CRR/CRRmax)	**94.1**% **(↓)**
Highest Risk Area	No monitoring
Risk Abatement Process	Draft W_2RAP
Capital & Refurbishment expenditure in 2010/2011	R 0
Description of Projects' Expenditure	N/A
Wastewater Risk Abatement planning	
Additional Notes	

5.4. Sewer Treatment Plant

The Following Challenges Exist:

- Overloading treatment works e.g. Thohoyandou
- Lack of Laboratory equipment's
- Disposal of sludge

All the plants need refurbishment. Water quality program need to be undertaken frequently. There's also a need to upgrade the plant to services all households.

5.3. ENERGY SUPPLY AND DEMAND MANAGEMENT

FINANCIAL YEAR	ENERGISED BY THE MUNICIPALITY	HOUSEHOLDS ENERGISED/ALLOCATION BY ESKOM	TOTAL
2012-13		1606	
2013-14		1221(ALLOCATIONS)	

Table: Census 2011, Municipalities, energy or fuel for cooking by population group of head of the household

	LIM343: Thulamela
Electricity	47 928
Gas	1 947
Paraffin	1 076
Wood	105 152
Coal	80
Animal dung	30
Solar	92
Other	11
None	277

Municipalities, energy or fuel for heating by head of the household	
	LIM343: Thulamela
Electricity	50 715
Gas	903
Paraffin	957
Wood	88 044
Coal	73
Animal dung	178
Solar	141
Other	1
None	15 581

Table: Census 2011 by Municipalities, energy or fuel for lighting by population group of head of the household	
	LIM343: Thulamela

Electricity	136 567
Gas	305
Paraffin	1 857
Candles	15 161
Solar	2 303
Other	0
None	401

Eskom has the license to reticulate electricity provision in the whole municipal area.

Some Challenges Include:

- Regular interruptions of power supply, lack of Maintenance, especially street lighting, illegal connections

Power Stations

The following Sub-Stations exist in the Municipal area: Makonde, Malamulele, Tshikweta.

The following challenges have been identified:

- The current capacity is insufficient to supply all areas.
- There's a need for DE to increase funding to Eskom.
- There's also a need to promote the use of alternative energy, such as solar in conjunction with DE.

Table: Energy Supply

ELECTRICITY SERVICE LEVEL			
GRID ELECTRICITY			NON GRID ELECTRICITY
Municipality	Number of Household	Backlog	Number of household current supplied through SOLAR
Thulamela	137852	34 600	1158

Sources: STATS SA 2011

2.4.1.4 FREE BASIC SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

Vhembe District municipality strives to provide free basic water and sanitation to all indigent households. Indigents are defined as those households who are unable to make a monetary contribution towards basic services, no matter how small the amounts seem to be, due to a number of factors. According to STATS SA, 372 557 people are without income and 162 764 people earn between R1 and R800. This means that the majority of households within the municipality are
Unable to pay for services. Proper management systems need to be implemented to manage the provision of free basic water to the communities.

The District has Basic Water and Sanitation Service Policy to manage the provision of basic water to the indigent people. The free basic water is 6kl per month per household. The local municipalities invoice the district, their monthly free basic water expenditure. Table 5.2.4 below shows that Thulamela municipality provide 26 850 households with free water and 14 038 households with electricity in 2011/12 financial.

Table 5.2.4: Free Basic Services and Indigent Support for Thulamela Municipality (Households)

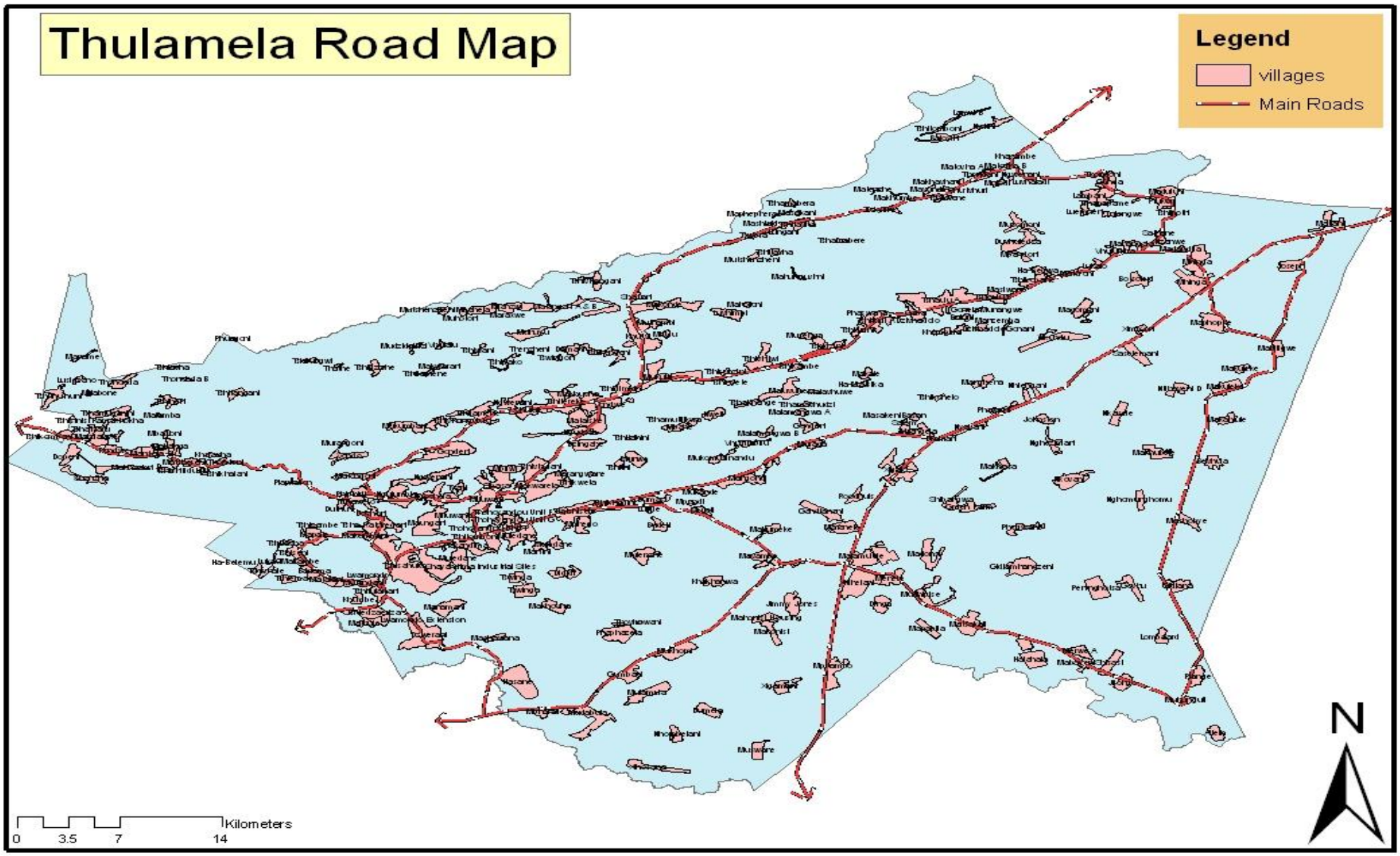
FREE BASIC SERVICES 2013/14	**THULAMELA**	FREE BASIC SERVICES 2014/15
	ESKOM **(50KW/Months)**	
Electricity	14038	
Water	26 850	
Refuse Removal	-	
	ESKOM (50KW/Months)	
Electricity	11 812	

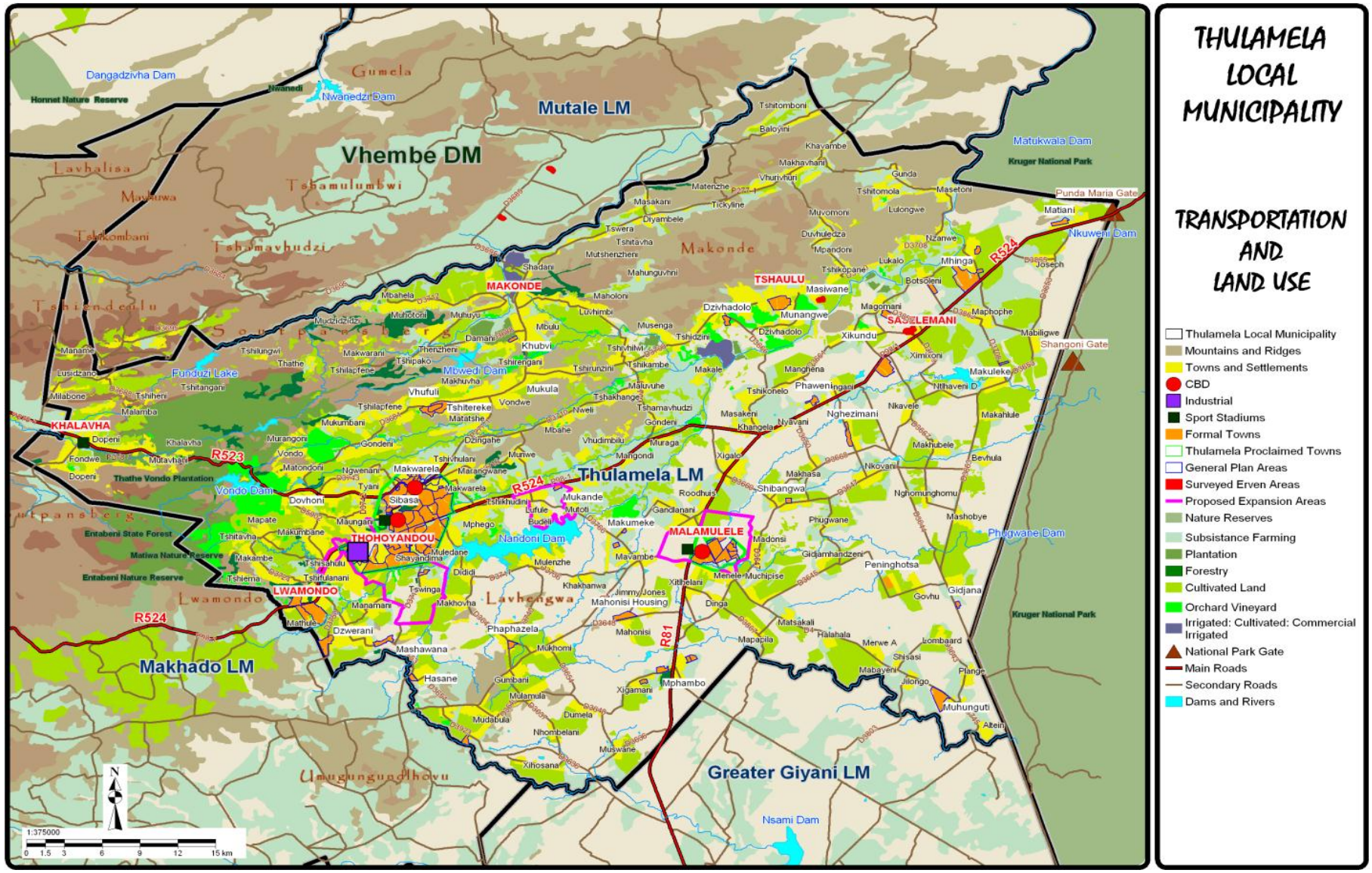
FREE BASIC ELECTRICITY (FBE)

- The Municipality currently provides the 14038 household with free basic electricity coupons.
- Many household are still not benefiting from the services meant to alleviate their burden.
- Community mobilization to register indigents who qualify to apply for the services need to be intensified

Water		
Sanitation		
Indigent Households	2010/11	2011/12
	-	**26 850**
	2012/13	11 812
	2013/14	

14.4 ROADS AND STORMWATER FIGURE




THULAMELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
TRANSPORTATION AND LAND USE
Thulamela Local Municipality
Mountains and Ridges
Towns and Settlements
CBD
Industrial
Sport Stadiums
Formal Towns
Thulamela Proclaimed Towns
General Plan Areas
Surveyed Erven Areas
Proposed Expansion Areas
Nature Reserves
Subsistance Farming
Plantation
Forestry
Cultivated Land
Orchard Vineyard
Irrigated: Cultivated: Commercial Irrigated
National Park Gate
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Dams and Rivers
Thulamela LM
Mutale LM
Vhembe DM
Makhado LM
Greater Giyani LM
MAKONDE
TSHAULU
SAULELEMANI
KHALAVHA
THOHOYANDOU
MALAMULELE
LWAMONDO
Punda Maria Gate
Shangoni Gate
Kruger National Park
Dangadzivha Dam
Nwanedzi Dam
Matukwala Dam
Nkuwemi Dam
Funduzi Lake
Mbwedi Dam
Vondo Dam
Nandoni Dam
Phugwane Dam
Nsami Dam
Hornet Nature Reserve
Entabeni State Forest
Matiwa Nature Reserve
Entabeni Nature Reserve
Thathe Vondo Plantation
R523
R524
R81
N
1:375000
0 1.5 3 6 9 12 15 km

FIGURE

Provincial road passes through the municipal area and that emphasizes the municipality's strategic position within the Province. The other settlements road infrastructure is the responsibility of local municipality. There's a huge backlog in opening and maintaining access streets. Rural backlog is unknown.

And storm water drainage systems. This is due to the fact that plants that are available cannot adequately and timorously reach all areas at the same time.

For gravel roads, Council has a programme of regravelling and blading of internal streets. This has been done and many areas were covered in the past. But during rainy seasons all the graveled roads are washed away. Through MIG, streets are being tarred and maintenance of streets is done regularly.

- The municipality will strive to implement labor-intensive methods in roads construction and maintenance commonly known as Kharishumisane Programme. Labor-intensive methods can play an important role in terms of facilitating skills development and creation of jobs. This will be in line with the national government's move towards implementation of a comprehensive public works programme to create jobs and to reduce poverty eradications.

5.6. PUBLIC TRANSPORT

5.6.1 Transport and logistics management

NATIONAL LAND TRANSPORT TRANSITION ACT, ACT 22 OF 2000, section 18 (1), (2) & (3) stipulates that Land Transport planning must be integrated with land development process and must be carried out so as to cover both public and private transport and all modes of land transport relevant in the area

concerned and must focus on the most effective and economic way of moving from one point to another in the system. Transport plans must be developed to enhance effective functioning of cities, towns and rural areas through Integrated Transport Planning of transport infrastructure and facilities, transport operation including freight movement, bulk services and public transport services.

National land transport act requires municipalities to develop their ITPs which comply with the minimum requirements as set out in the: "Minimum requirements for preparation of Integrated Transport Plans" published 30 November 2007. Transport vision is an integrated safe, reliable, efficient, affordable and sustainable multimodal transport system and adequate infrastructure.

The SA transportation system is inadequate to meet the basic needs for accessibility to work, health care, schools, shops, etc. and for many developing rural and urban areas. In order to meet these basic needs for accessibility, the transport services offered must be affordable for the user. The transport system must aims to minimise the constraints on the mobility of passengers and goods, maximising speed and service, while allowing customers a choice of transport mode or combination of transport modes where it is economically and financially viable to offer a choice of modes. This demands a flexible transport system and transport planning process that can respond to customer requirements, while providing online information to the user to allow choices to be made.

Roads

Table 5.6.1 :THULAMELA PROVINCIAL ROADS IN VDM 2012 and 2013			
DISTRICT	**TOTAL LENGTH OF SEALED/PAVED ROADS:KM**	**TOTAL LENGTH OF GRAVEL/DIRT ROADS:KM (Backlog)**	**TOTAL LENGTH OF ROADS:KM**
2012	360,3	704, 7	1065
2013	401	658,1	1059,1

Provincial roads are numbered with prefix D or R, excluding national and municipal roads of which Department of Roads & Transport is responsible through Road Agency Limpopo. Municipal roads are local roads which include streets and accesses. Most of these roads are not numbered. Private roads are accessed to and through private properties of which property owners are responsible.

Source: Department of Roads and Transport

Table above shows that the total length of provincial roads is 1065 km in Thulamela and of which 33, 8% of roads are tarred/paved. The total length of gravel roads is 704, 7 km which constitute a backlog. The roads challenges experienced during rainfall time in Thulamela. The total length of provincial roads

is 1059, 1 km. The total length of gravel roads is 658, 1 km and the total length of gravel roads is 401 km.

Bus and Taxi Ranks

- Construction work has begun for Sibasa Bus & Taxi Rank.

The mode of transport in the municipal area is only through road.

In terms of road transport, the dominant mode of public transport is taxis and buses. It is mainly the Thohoyandou, Malamulele and Shayandima areas that are reasonably served. Some rural areas still experience various problems as far as public transport is concerned.

Table 5.6.2: Bus and Taxi ranks per Thulamela municipality

Formal Ranks	Thulamela
Bus	01
Taxi	06
Intermodal Facility	01

Source: VDM, 2012

They include:

Residential areas are separated from work places. People are expected to travel long distances to their places of employment. The cost and time spent on travelling are greater for rural commuters. The conditions of roads are not conducive for the formal transport system. The need for high maintenance and operation cost are among the factors contributing to the problem. This is largely because most roads in the municipal area are gravel roads. They need constant maintenance, especially during rainy season.

Non-Motorized Transport

Bicycles were awarded to school children by the Department of Education in the previous financial years. There are school children who still travel long distances to access secondary education. Pedestrian crossings were identified in major routes and they need to be prioritized by the department of roads and transport.

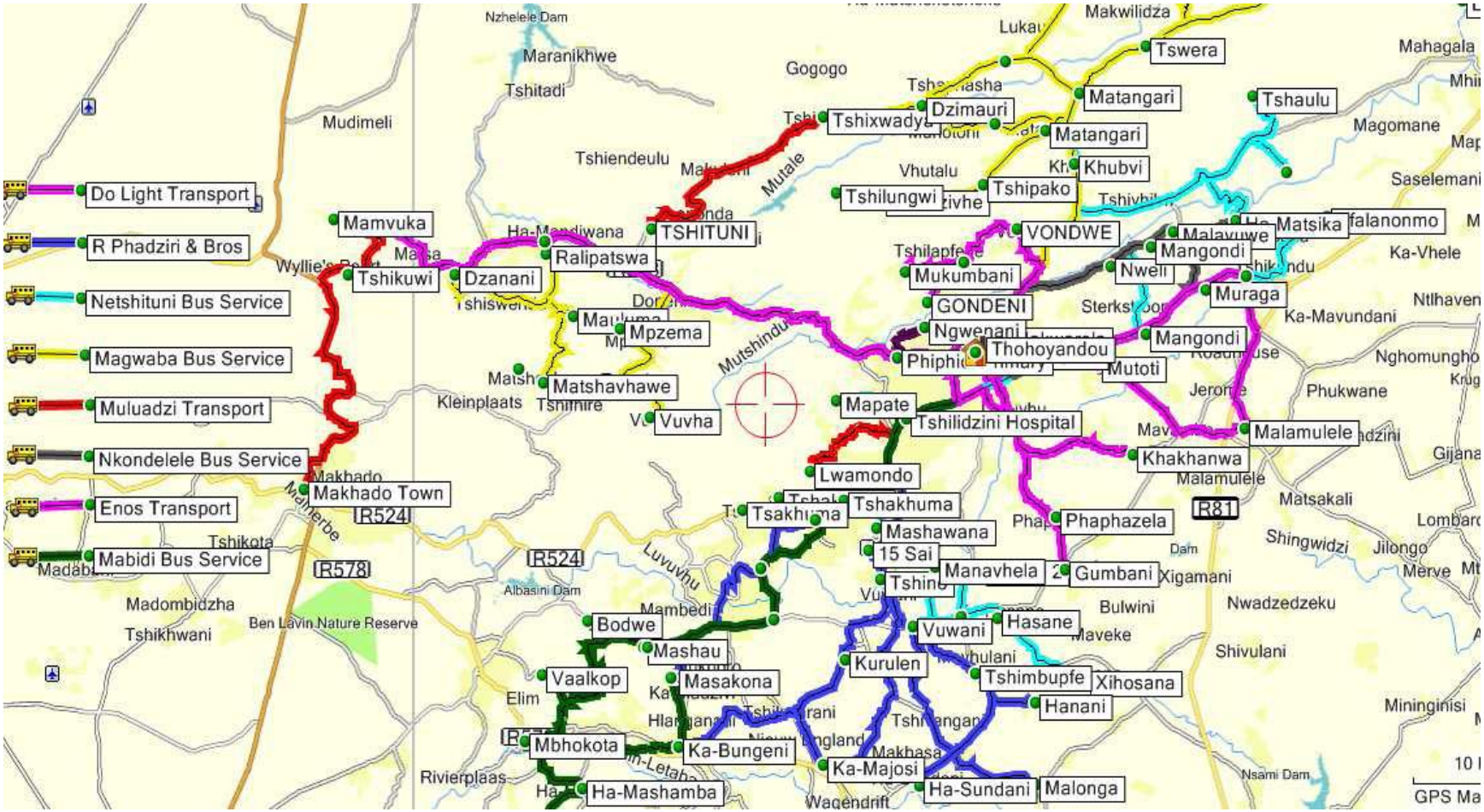
Table 5.6.3: Major Public Transport Corridor Routes in VDM Area

ROUTE CODE	CORRIDOR ROUTE
Thohoyandou to Tshakuma	Along Road R524
Thohoyandou to Nzhelele	Along Road R523
Thohoyandou to Mutale	Along Road R523

Thohoyandou to Tshaulu	Along Road R523
Thohoyandou to Malamulele	Along Road R524 north from Thohoyandou and turn right to R81 to Malamulele
Basani to Saselamani	Along Road R524
Malamulele to Giant reefs	Along a gravel road south east from Malamulele up to Giant Reefs
Malamulele to Giyani	Along Road R81

Source: VDM, 2011

Figure : Tshivhase and Thohoyandou Subsidised Corridor Bus Operation



- **Airports and Stripes**
  There is one air stripes inside the Kruger National Park near Mhinga.

- **Routine maintenance**

  Thulamela municipality has Thohoyandou and Malamulele cost centers. Thohoyandou cost center caters for 262,9 km surfaced and unsurfaced is 280,9 while Malamulele caters for 138,1 km surfaced and 378,2 km unsurfaced roads.
  The main problems are regular break down of machines and equipment, shortage of machines and ageing personnel are the routine maintenance major challenges in the district.

6. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The ability of the municipality to financially maintain and provide the level of services anticipated by its rates payers: The ability to generate sufficient revenue to meet the short term and long term obligations.

The municipality has a 5 year plan which is reviewed annually with the IDP.

6.1BUDGET INCOME & EXPENDITURE

Budgeting is regularly done in the municipality in line with MFMA. The information detailing the past and present income and expenditure trends is available. The table below illustrates the status quo with regard to Thulamela municipality revenue and expenditures plans.

TABLE 6.1.1 REVENUE BUDGET

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
DESCRIPTION	**BUDGET**	**BUDGET**	**BUDGET**
	640 726 256	**707 032 562**	**765 811 233**
ASSESSMENT RATES BUSINESS	32 000 000	33 728 000	35 549 312
ASSESSMENT RESIDENTIAL	-	-	-
BURIAL FEES	170 000	178 670	187 425
CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE	160 000	168 160	176 400
BUILDING PLANS APPROVAL	180 000	190 000	200 000
GENERAL LEVY : BUSINESS	1 100 000	1 156 100	1 212 749
REFUSE : RESIDENTIAL	37 000 000	38 887 000	39 000 000
TRAFFIC FINES	3 153 000	3 313 803	3 307 497
EQUITABLE SHARE	290 472 000	338 870 000	434 680 000
FINANCE MANAGEMENT GRANT (FMG)	1 550 000	1 600 000	1 650 000
MUNICIPAL SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT GRANT(MSIG)	890 000	934 000	967 000
MIG (MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT)	103 356 000	126 563 000	137 406 000
SALES OF ASSETS	-	-	-
INTEREST EARNED	9 800 000	10 299 800	10 804 490

INTEREST RAISED: ARREAR ACCOUNTS	10 203 255	10 465 220	10 978 016
REFUSE BIN	-	-	-
RENTAL COUNCIL PROPERTY	334 000	351 034	368 235
SELLING OF SITES	2 500 000	2 627 500	2 756 248
SITE IDENTIFICATION	165 000	173 415	181 912
SUNDRY REVENUE	6 200 000	6 516 200	6 835 494
SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FUND	925 000	972 175	1 019 812
RURAL HOUSEHOLDS INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	4 000 000	4 500 000	4 500 000
ENEGRY EFFICIENCY AND DEMAND SIDE MANAGEM,ENT GRANT(EEDG)	-	-	-
EPWP- EXTENDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME	1 735 000	-	-
INEP(ELECTRICITY) GRANT	50 000 000	40 000 000	50 000 000
NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP GRANT (NDPG)	16 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000
LONG TERM LOAN	40 000 000	50 000 000	-
CAR INSURANCE	-	-	-
LICENSING & REGISTRATION	13 663 000	14 359 813	9 961 666
APPLICATION OF DEED GRANT	170 000	178 670	187 425
REFUND VAT	15 000 000	16 000 000	3 881 552

6.1.2 Expenditure Budget

EXPENDITURE	2011/12 Actual	2011/2012 Budget	% of Accual budget	Budget 2012/2013	Budget 2013/2014
Employee related cost	113 887 568.00	167 626 730.00	68%	153 478 646.26	163 327 092.00
remuneration of councilors	18 746 785.00	22 198 134.00	84%	19 915 263.00	22 699 373.78
bad debts	4 665 648.00	49 171 013.00	9%	-	-
Finance charges	371 432.00	8 497 500.00	4%	2 740 000.00	2 000 000.00
Depretiation	39 212 602.00	25 013 752.00	157%	-	-
Repairs & maintanance	46 383 801.00	59 703 000.00	78%	2 000 000.00	2 000 000.00
contracted services	306 695.00	250 000.00	123%	700 000.00	600 000.00
General expenses	165 116 689.00	316 974 620.00	52%	342 387 090.74	259 573 790.23
capital projects	123 776 439.00	137 870 000.00	90%	182 800 000.00	190 526 000.00
Total expenditure	**398 580 091.00**	**619 678 019.00**	**64%**	**704 021 000.00**	**640 726 256.00**

2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014	
GRANTS	**OWN**	**GRANTS**	**OWN**	**GRANTS**	**OWN**
373 943 000.00	353 409 249.00	326 043 000.00	(326 043 000.00)	351 800 000.00	(351 800 000.00)

6.2 FINANCIAL CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

Thulamela municipality has adopted and approved financial management policies and procedure that are being used to perform efficient and effective financial controls. Thulamela municipality is a medium capacity municipality as rated by the National Treasury. The following are adopted policies for the municipality:

- Financial Accounting Policy
- Rates policy
- Cash management and investment policy
- Tariff policy
- Bad debt review policy
- Supply chain management Policy
- Subsistence, travelling Policy
- Inventory
- Investment Policy
- External loan Policy
- Petty cash policy
- Budget Implementation and Monitoring Policy
- Receipt, depositing and control Policy
- Asset Management Policy

- Credit control Policy
- Debt collection Policy
- Indigent Policy
- Overtime Policy

6.3 BUDGET & FINANCIAL REFORMS

Thulamela municipality is complying with the requirement of the legislations as regards to the financial reforms. Financial statements are prepared in line with GAMAP/GRAP.

6.4 BUDGET REFORMS

Thulamela municipality has fully implemented budget reforms as outlined in the MFMA. Considerations are taken into the following:

- Tabling the draft 2013/14 financial year draft budget 90 days before the start of the financial year (Section 16 (2) of the MFMA)
- Tabling the 2013/14 budget time schedule by August. (Section 21 1 (b) of the MFMA)
- Submission of monthly budget statement to the Mayor, National treasury and provincial treasury.
- Submission of quarterly budget statement to council.
- Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) for the current financial year to be approved by the Mayor.
- Alignment of the Budget with GRAP standards.
- Preparations of the financial statements using GAMAP or GRAP accounting principles.

- Signing performance contract before implementation of the Budget by senior management.

6.5 FINANCIAL REFORMS REPORT

The municipality has during the previous financial year complied with the following financial reporting requirements:

- Financial Statement prepared line with GAMAP, GRAP and directive 4 of AFS as required by MFMA
- Financial Statements were submitted on time
- The Annual Report was submitted to Council within the prescribed time frame of seven month after the end of the financial year.
- There is good compliance with the Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Financial Reporting.

6.6 FINANCIAL STATEMENT & AUDIT REPORTS

The municipality has obtained Audits Reports as depicted herein below:

6.7 FINANCIAL STRATEGY FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

Objective

To create a medium term strategic financial framework for allocating municipal resources through the municipal budgeting process in order to ensure the financial viability and sustainability of the municipality‘s investments and operation; and

To ensure a close planning-budgeting link

Summary statement of current financial management arrangements

- **Financial Supervisory Authority**

In terms of section 99 of the Municipal System Act, 2000 the Mayor as the supervisory authority-

Oversee and monitor the implementation and enforcement of credit control and debt collection policy-

Oversee and monitor the implementation and enforcement of the credit control and debt collection policy and by-laws

Reports to every meeting of the council on the overall financial position of Council including:

- Status of outstanding debtors and payment rate
- Cashbook-payment and receipts for the previous month
- Cashbook balance as at the end of the previous month
- Status of investment

Implementation Authority

The Municipal Manager in conjunction with the Chief Financial Officer are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the municipality‘s credit control and debt collection policy.

In accordance with the credit control and debt collection policy and by-laws, establishing of effective administration mechanism, procedures and process to collect money that is due and payable to the municipality.

Basic Financial Management guideline and procedures

- A debtor ‘s payment rate of 100% is pursued
- Accounts for assessments rates, sewer, refuse removal, water, general levy
- All accounts are payable on the first working day after the fourteenth day of the month failure of which interest on arrears are charged at 4,4% per annum
- Every charges are forwarded monthly before end of the month
- Notes giving five working days grace are delivered by hand to all defaulters
- Water supply reduced in respect of accounts still unpaid after the expiring of five days period of grace
- All creditors are paid within 30 days
- Provisions are established to meet liabilities or contingencies known at the date of the balance sheet, but for which the amounts cannot be determined with accuracy
- One percentage of the immediate previous year ‘s total income is contributed to the Capital Revenue Fund
- Service deposits are adjusted during April, May and June every year
- Surpluses arising from the operation of water is transferred to rates and general service
-

Summary Statement of financial strategy

Revenue raising strategy

Due to the fact that the Thulamela Municipality only receives 61% of its revenue from intergovernmental grants, the remainder of 39% has to be generated from internal sources. The optional utilization of all its sources of revenue is thus of the utmost importance in order to ensure the reminder of sustainable services to the residents of the municipality.

Assessment Rates

Revenue from assessment rates constitutes 4, 2% of council‘s revenue and in order to ensure the optimization of this source, the following strategies need to be implemented

- An audit of all ratable property as described in the new Property Assessment Rate Act as well as Land Use Management Scheme
- Monthly reconciliation of revenue billed with valuation roll
- Valuation and Billing of households in rural areas to begin on 1st July 2014

Traffic Fines

Whereas currently only 0, 78% 0f all traffic fines are paid, a thorough investigation has been undertaken in order to identify the reason for the current state of affairs and recommendations has been made pertaining to correctional strategies to be implemented in order to ensure the services becomes self-supporting as from 01 July 2013, 30-40% of total estimated income to be met for 2013\14 financial.

Motor Vehicle Licensing Fees

The current 0, 13% of all licensing fees Council receives from Provincial government hardly cover the administration to render the service.

In order to optimize revenue from this source, the following strategies need to be implemented:

- negotiations with the Department of Transport to increase Council ‘s share to 50% receipts or to pay Council 20% of the net revenue after operating expenditure have been deduced

- To send out reminders after the due date to all license holders who failed to renew their licenses and to charge arrears per notice

- The present 35% collected should be raised to 40-50% by 2014 July

Revenue Collection

Although Council 's revenue collection rate for the last 12 months is in excess, the following strategies need to be implemented to further increase the collection rate:

- Installation of cost recovery system in rural areas
- Decentralization of pay points
- Availability of adequate personnel to perform timeous follow-ups on defaulters and implementation of management information
- Improve accessibility of management information

Asset Management Strategies

The implementation of a bar coded computerized Asset Management System, will contribute to the improvement control and management of assets. Useful management information will improve decision-making and utilization of assets

Financial Management Strategies

Implementation of the stipulations of the Municipal Finance Management Act will improve financial reporting to Council and National Treasury and will enable Council to take timeous informative decisions.

Cost-Effectiveness

Due to the relative high personnel expenditure and the tendency of this budget item to increase with a higher percentage than the annual limit set by National Treasury, it is of the utmost importance to find ways and mean of decreasing expenditure and increasing cost-effectiveness.

The Following Strategies need to be explored:

- Utilization of private contractor in respect of seasonal related activities
- Corporatizing of current non-profitable services
- Outsourcing of functions that can be performed more cost-effectively by the private sectors and which are not Council 's core functions
- Ensure decision-making in accordance with business principles

Capital Financing Strategies

Current Council is dependent on grants from National Government, like Equitable Share, MIG, MSIG, FMG and Treasury Grant (Neighborhood).

Sources of capital financing can be expanded by implementing the following strategies:

- Utilization of municipality 's natural and waste resources to encourage industries and to settle in our area of jurisdiction
- Exploration of public-private partnership

Operational Financing

In order to ensure affordability of operating expenses, annual increase in operating expenditure should result in excessive tariff increase.

The following strategies need to be implemented to ensure affordability at all times:

- Cost-effective measure to promote local economic development and growth rate of 3% per annum
- Set of key performance indicators in respect of repair and maintenance of roads, water and sewer mainstream
- Set key performance indicators in respect of transport and equipment costs
- Implementation of zero based budgeting

Indigent Support and Free Basic Services

The current indigent policy is insufficient, as it does not reach out all communities that are targeted. The Council is however expected to extend indigent support and free basic services to the poor communities. It therefore becomes imperative to effectively implement the indigent policy so that in encompasses the task of delivering.

Credit Control

The current Council payment level is 18%, this figure excludes the consideration of the newly demarcated area. It would be ideal that the payment level be increased to 30-40% by 2014 June.

Debit Policy

It is an agreeable fact increasing the level of services by raising additional finance through loans is counter-productive and Council will not be able to sustain huge debt services charges in future. This may also results in the Council not maintaining its tariff escalation and credit control policies.

7. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Good governance describe how public institution conduct public affairs and manage public resources. Public Participation is defined as a process of decision making and the process by which decisions are implemented or not implemented in consultation with the community.

7.1. INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) & PUBILC PARTICIPATION

The IDP Process Plan was developed and approved by Council in August 2013 .The Steering Committee links the inputs from communities with other role players, like Council administration and other spheres of government .Most of community based organizations and traditional leaders attend public meetings on IDP and Budget .Meetings are also held in all 11 nodal areas at a time that is convenient to most people. Local languages are used during discussions. Councilors are responsible for facilitating these meetings.

7.2. AUDITING

Internal Auditing

- None submission of Information by officials for auditing purpose.
- Late submission of information for auditing.
- Internal Auditor's recommendation not implemented
- Internal Audit unit was established and its functional

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee exist and it has three (3) members. All Senior Managers including the Municipal Manager attend Audit Committee's quarterly meetings.

Traditionally the responsibilities of the Audit Committee centered on assisting Management in meeting their financial reporting, Control and Audit- related responsibilities. In one of King reports on governance, the responsibility of the Audit Committee is centered on:

- Reviewing of the internal control structure and financial controls, accounting systems and reporting
- Reviewing of the Internal Audit Function

- Liaise with External Auditors(AGSA)
- Monitor compliance with existing legislations, policies and resolution.

During the previous financial year, the committee was faced with the following as some of the challenges,

- Encouraging the Municipality to develop and carry out systems and a program to ensure that 2014 Clean Audit is achieved.

- Risk Manager and Risk Management committee is appointed and established.
- Ensuring that the Performance of the Municipality has improved from a Qualified –to unqualified Audit Opinion.

7.3. OVERSIGHT & INTER GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Oversight Committee has been replaced by Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) to work on the both financial and none financial matters and submit its reports to Council. The MPAC is established and its functional.

Intergovernmental Relations

The District Technical and Mayor‘s Forum are convened by the District every quarter.

The Premier or Mayor Forum meetings are convened by the Premier every quarter.

Both fora are functional

7.4. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The Public Participation Plan is incorporated into Communication Strategy.

Council Strategy is in place and is reviewed annually

Newsletter

- 10 000 copies of Thulamela Newsletter is produced on quarterly basis, and distributed to various stakeholders.

Media & Liaison

- We have a good relationship with both print and Electronic media

Research

- Communication Research Officer has been appointed.

Branding/Marketing

We have appointed a marketing officer and draft Marketing Strategy is in place and awaited to be submitted to EXCO and Council for approval.

7.5. MAYOR OUTREACH PROGRAMME/LOCAL /PROVINCIAL IMBIZOS

We were able to communicate face to face with the community, exchanging views in terms of issues pertaining to Service delivery although there were some challenges like inadequate water supply.

ACTIVITY	DATE	TIME	VENUE
MANAGEMENT MEETING			
PMT Meeting	Every Monday/on-going	10H00	Mayor's Office
BACK TO SCHOOL PROGRAMME			
Forms part of the second Quarterly report			
Mayoral school visits		8:30	
Mpfariseni	22/01/2014		
Nghezimani	22/01/2014		Nghezimani
Ntsako	22/01/2014		Matsakali
Dzwerani	23/01/2014		
Badama	23/01/2014		
Josefa	23/01/2014		Josefa
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION			
Mandela day Celebration at Musheru Baptist Church	18/07/2013	10h00	
IMBIZO	05/12/2013	10h00	Phiphidi
IMBIZO	04/10/2013	10h00	Vhudimbilu
TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY VISIT			
Extended Mayor/tihosi/mahosi	24/01/2014	10h00	Townhall
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL FORUMS			
Opening of the Legislature	20/02/2014	08h00	Lebowakgomo
Finance Week: SALGA	28/02/2014	09h00	Belabela

Batho Pele	18/10/2013	10h30	Tshikonele
National Children's day Celebration	02/11/2013	10h00	Mutale Primary
MAYOR`S FORUM			
n/a			
PROJECT VISIT/OVERSIGHT			
Opening of the house	15/10/2013	11h00	Itsani/ Manini
Malamulele Neighbourhood project	10/10/2012	11h00	Malamulele

7.6. RISK & ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY

- The Anti-Corruption Strategy is available
- Anti-Corruption Hotline was launched by the district municipality and it's a shared service with local municipalities
- The Strategy is aimed at establishing internal mechanism and system that are cable of preventing and dealing with corruption and unethical behavior.
- The Strategy will further assist in deepening good governance in the administration and promote community participation in
  Exposing corruption that may take place within the Municipality.
- Risk Strategy has been developed and approved by Council
- Risk assessment has been developed and all departments report once per quarter
- Risk Committee has been established and it is chaired by a member of Audit Committee

- Risk unit is located in the Municipal Manager's office and the Chief Risk Officer was appointed and the office is functional.

8. INSTUTITIONAL ANALYSIS

8.1 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Transformation is a complex and multifaceted and integrated process of continuous institutional renewal in all aspects of its functionality (administrative and support services), in an ongoing effort to represent excellence, through diversity, with the aim of achieving its vision and mission towards providing proper services. Organizational development is a deliberately planned, organization-wide effort to increase an organisation's effectiveness and or efficiency.

8.2 ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND WORKSTUDY

The Municipality has Organizational Structure that is aligned to IDP Priorities. The Structure was Reviewed and approved by Council on 30 May 2013

8.2.1 Review of the Organizational Structure

FIGURE 8.2.1 THULAMELA ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

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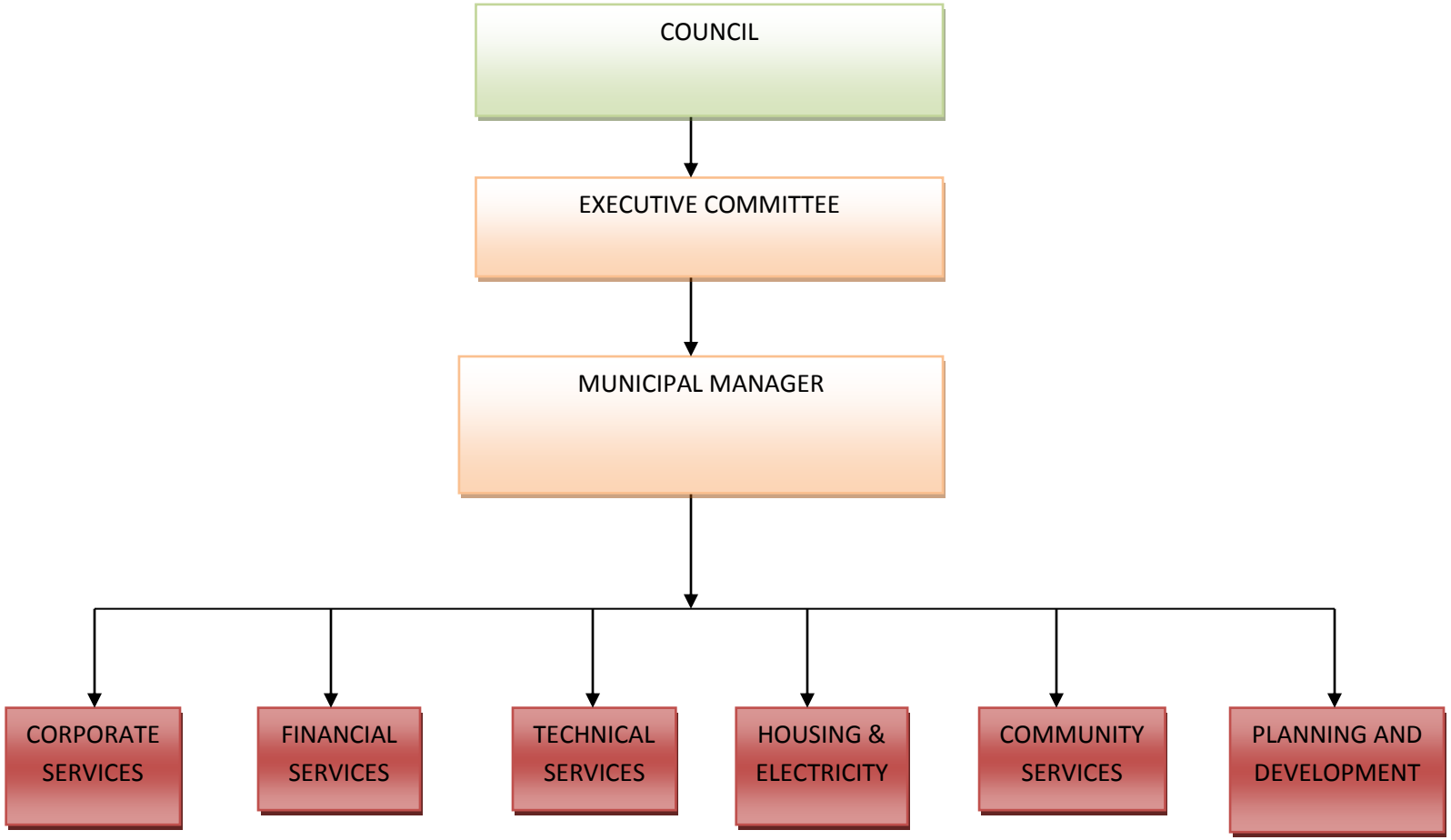
COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MUNICIPAL MANAGER
CORPORATE SERVICES
FINANCIAL SERVICES
TECHNICAL SERVICES
HOUSING & ELECTRICITY
COMMUNITY SERVICES
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Table 8.2.1Status quo of section 57 posts

Name of posts	Vacant	Filled
1. Municipal Manager		✓
2. Corporate Services		✓
3. Chief Financial		✓
4. Community Service	✓	
5. Roads		✓
6. Housing and Electricity		✓
7. Planning and Development		✓

Table 8.2.2 Allocation of Posts per Department

No.	DEPARTMENT	TOTAL NUMBER OF POSTS	FILLED	VACANT
1	Governance	34	10	24
2	Municipal Manager's Office	27	15	12
3	Corporate Services	49	27	22
4	Finance Department	147	44	103
5	Planning & Development	60	38	22
6	Community Services	833	181	652
7	Roads Storm Water & Management	1034	102	930
8	Electricity and Housing	96	30	66

8.2 FILLING OF VACANT POSTS

One vacant post for section 57 Managers exist in the Municipal's organogram. A process to get the posts of Senior Managers for Community Services has been initiated by the Municipality and the advertisement for the post was made.

New Appointments

A total of 26 new appointments were done in the financial year in the year under review.

8.3 RECORD MANAGEMENT

The Municipality has a functional Record Management Office. The most important areas that are performed continually include implementing and maintenance of File Plan; Perform Records Management, Implementing Records Management Policy and Procedures, and Implementing Registry System.

8.4. NETWORK AND SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

The following functions were performed in the financial year under review:-

- End-User Support.
- Network Administration and Support.
- Server Maintenance.
- Data Security.
- Continuous update of Website.

8.5. MUNICIPAL FLEET/TRANSPORT

The municipality has 113 plant (Machinery operators and pool vehicles)

8.6. HUMAN RESOURCES POLICIES, SYSTEMS AND STRUCTURES

The following Human Resource policies exist in the Municipality: Recruitment Selection Policy, Staff Training Policy, Performance Management Policy Framework, Service conditions, Placement Policy, Delegation of Authority Policy, Overtime Policy, Employment Equity Policy, Cell phone Allowance Policy, and Workplace Skills Plan.

The Municipality is currently developing the following policies; Gender Mainstreaming Policy, Disable People Policy, Youth Development Policy.

There are other HR related policies that are not yet developed, this includes, Internship Policy, Sexual Harassment Policy, IT Security Backup Policy, Occupational Health & Safety Plan.

Remuneration of Officials and Councilors, Disciplinary and Grievance Procedure Systems are all in place and are implemented.

A Labour Forum committee that is constituted by Labour Union(s) representatives and management is in place and functional. All workers, except Section 57 Managers are free to join worker Union of their choice.

8.7. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) is developed every year.WSP is submitted to the LGSETA on or before 30th of June every year. The Municipality complies with the Skills Development Act, Act 97 of 1998 and Skills Development Levy's Act no of 1999.

Table 8.7.1 policy status

Name of Policy/Strategy	status		Date of approval	Date of next review
	Approval	**Draft**		
Equity Plan	Approved		08 May 2012	
Retention Strategy	Approved		08 May 2012	
Training and Development Policy	Approved		08 May 2012	
Leave Policy	Approved		08 May 2012	
Human Resource Plan	Approved		08 May 2012	
PMS Framework	Approved		30 August 2013	

Table 8.7.2: Human Resource Policies

Policies	Approved	Reviewed
	YEAR	
STATUTORY EMPLOYMENT POLICY		
1. Employment Equity Policy	2005	Not yet
2. Disciplinary and grievance procedure	2005	Not yet
3. Training and Development policy	2005	2012

REGULATORY POLICY		
4. Recruitment Policy	2005	2012
5. Internship policy	2005	Not yet
6. Gender policy	2005	Not yet
7. Bereavement policy	2005	Repelled
8. Landline Telephone policy	2005	2012
9. Cellphone Policy	2005	2012
10. Bursary policy	2005	2012
11. Dress code policy	2005	Not yet
12. Furniture and Equipment policy	2005	2012
13. Placement policy	None	-
14. Travelling and Subsistence policy	2005	2012
15. Succession policy	2005	Not yet
16. Overtime policy	2005	2012
17. Standby Allowance policy	2005	Not yet
18. Sexual Harassment policy	2005	Not yet
19. IT Security backup policy	2005	2012
20. Attendance and punctuality policy	Non	-

21. Smoking policy	2005	Not yet
22. Records Management policy	2005	Not yet
23. HIV/AIDS policy	2005	2012

Legal Services

Municipality has a legal section established and it is attached to the Department of Corporate Services. It deals with labour disputes, cases of litigations, and defending the municipality in courts through law firms that are contracted with the municipality

- ✓ **By-laws**

The district has gazetted the following by-laws on the 24th October 2008 under gazette no. 1550: Tariff by-laws, Customer care, Credit Control, Debt control and Emergency Services, Water and Sanitation. The water and sanitation by law still has challenges when it comes to implementation.

8.8. LABOUR RELATIONS

The Local Labour Forum was established and it's functional. The main composition of the Labor Forum is the Senior Managers and Workers Union Representatives. The Local Labour forum was established to address issues of uniform conditions of service for employees.

Pay Day, Attendance of Memorial Services/Funerals, Time off for Union activities, Leave days, Disciplinary Code & Procedures, Strike & Picketing rules, Essential Services are some of issues that are negotiated at Labor Forum.

8.9. EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (EAP)

EAP section has been established recently and the incumbent will be appointed during 2011/12 financial year**.**

8.10. PERFOMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PMS)

The Performance Management Framework has been approved and approved by Council. The PMS unit has been established and is located in the Corporate Services Department. PMS has not been cascaded to include all employees expect section 57 Managers.

8.11. GENERAL AUXILLARY SERVICE &MECHANICAL WORKSHOP

- The Municipality has an approved Transport Policy

The Municipality depends on outsourcing the repairs of our fleet. There is a need to establish a fully-fledged workshop .This will also minimize the cost for minor repairs which presently are done by private individuals or garages.

8.12. DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS/LABOUR CASES

The following profile was reported for 2013/14 financial year:

- The total number of precautionary suspension: 02

- Suspension Sanctions: 0
- Number of cases resolved: 01
- Number of pending cases: 01
- Number of expelled officials: 01

9 CROSS CUTING ISSUES

9.1. Disaster risk management

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated multi-sectorial and multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation. Natural hazards and other disasters affect the country and impact the nation's development initiatives. The District developed Disaster Management Plan as required by the Disaster Management Act (Section 53). The aim of the plan is to establish uniform approach in assessing and monitoring disaster risks, implementation of integrated disaster risk management plans and risk reduction programmes and effective and appropriate disaster response and recovery to inform disaster risk management planning and disaster risk reduction.

The poor conditions of Thulamela's roads are in a bad condition with many potholes; this is hazardous to all motorists utilizing the route. The increase in population and variety of land use practices impose pressure on water resources and the future need for alternative resources.

Thulamela has a large proportion of the population that belongs to the Venda culture. The use of ‘muti’ contributes greatly to the unsustainable harvesting of bark and indigenous plant species. Overgrazing, bush encroachment, poor settlement planning and high density rural areas is placing severe stress on the vegetation and soil. Drought periods only the worsen situation. Poor farming practices, especially by the subsistence farmers, leads to severe land degradation in the whole of the district.

Thulamela has severe degradation along rivers where farming is practiced. .

Table 9.1.1: Thulamela Risk Profile

Hydro Meteorological Hazards:	**Biological Hazards:**	**Technological Hazards**	**Environmental Degradation:**	**Geological hazards:**
Drought	Food poisoning	Dam failures	Air pollution	Landslide/ mudflow
Hail storms	Malaria	Derailment	Desertification	Earthquake
Cyclone	Foot and mouth disease	Hazardous installations	Deforestation	
Severe storm	Measles		Land degradation	
Storm surges	Rabies (animals)	Hazardous material by rail	Soil erosion	
Hurricane	Tuberculosis	Hazardous materials by road		
Floods	Bilharzias			
Lightning	Cholera			
Fire	Typhoid			
	Diphtheria			

Erosional Geo hazards in the municipality

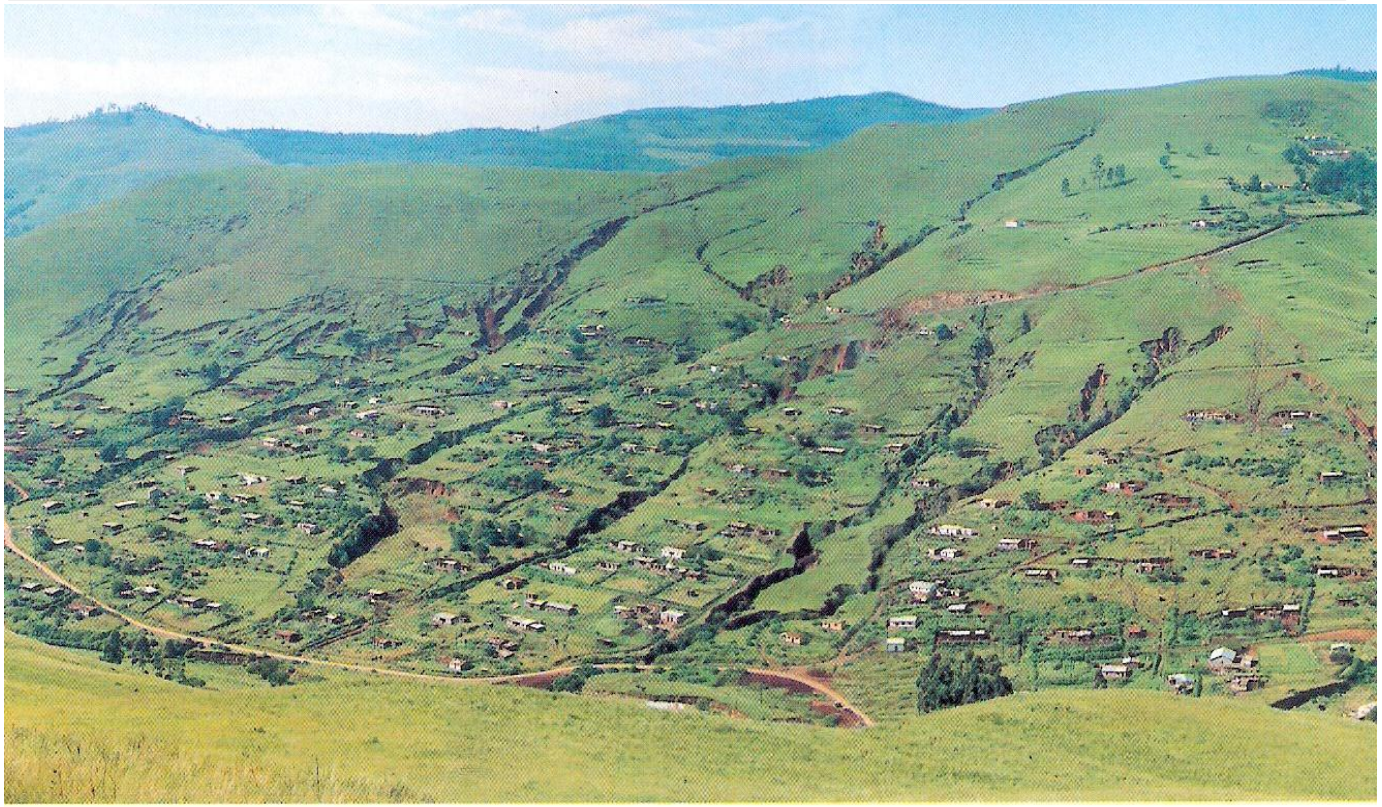

FIGURE 9.1

9.2 SWOT ANALYSIS

THULAMELA	VDM
Approved Organogram	Approved Organogram
Employee assistance programme	Employee assistance programme
Policies & by laws	Policies and by laws
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)	Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

Organizational PMS in place		Organizational PMS in place
IT system is in place		IT system in place
Policies & by laws		Policies and by laws
Political stability		Political stability
Established ward committees		IGR Forums (Mayors, Municipal Managers, DDP forums)
Availability of mechanism for public participation(Imbizo,Budget & IDP Consulation)		Availability of Mechanism for public participation (Imbizo, IDP Rep forum and Budget Consultation)
	Approval of IDP and Budget as per MFMA/MSA	
	Credible IDP	
	Established and functional Oversight, Portfolio Audit and Bid committees	
	Approved SDF	
	Availability of special programmes	
	Availability of Risk Register	
	Availability of assets register	
	Water Authority Status	
	Available water sources and infrastructure	
	Water Service Authority	
	Availability of fire and rescue equipment & Infrastructure	
	Availability of Disaster Management Centers	
	Availability of Thusong Service Centers	

	LED Strategy available

Table: INTERNAL WEAKNESSES\ MUNICIPALITY	
THULAMELA	**VDM**
Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	
Lack of Office Space	Lack of Office Space
	Shortage of Technical (Scarce) Skills
Lack of Retention & Succession Plan	Lack of Retention and Succession Plan
Inadequate Implementation of Policies & by Laws	Inadequate Implementation of Policies and by-laws
Inadequate implementation of Risk management plan	Inadequate implementation of Risk management plan
Non-compliance to service standards	Non-compliance to service standards
Financial Viability	
-	Low Revenue Collection

Table: INTERNAL WEAKNESSES\ MUNICIPALITY	
THULAMELA	**VDM**
-	
Basic Service and Infrastructure Services	
Ageing infrastructure(Water,Sanitation,Electricity,Roads/Streets	Ageing infrastructure (Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Roads)
Lack of operation & maintenance infrastructure plan	Lack of operation and maintenance infrastructure plan
- Monitoring & Metering of Water system	- Lack of monitoring & metering of water system
- - - - Lack of Road/Streets Master Plan	Lack of Road Master Plan
- - - -	Non-compliance to waste water quality standards
- - — -	

Table 9.1.2: EXTERNAL OPPORTUNITIES \ MUNICIPALITY	
THULAMELA	**VDM**

Table 9.1.2: EXTERNAL OPPORTUNITIES \ MUNICIPALITY	
THULAMELA	**VDM**
Basic Services Delivery And Infrastructure Development	
Availability of water sources & Service Infrastructure(Dams,Reservoirs,Boreholes,water networks)	Availability of water sources and Service Infrastructure (Dams, Reservoirs, Boreholes, water networks)
Local Economic Development (LED)	
Land Available for future development	Land Availability
Tourism attraction areas(destinations)	Tourism attraction areas (destinations)
Agriculture & Tourism opportunities	Mining and Agricultural opportunities
Favourable climatic conditions for Agriculture	Favourable climatic conditions for Agriculture
- Twining agreements (UNIVEN)	
Training support from various sectors Training support from various sectors	
Good communication & Transport network	Good Communication and Transport network
Good Governance and Public Participation	
Participation of sector departments in IDP meetings	Participation of sector department in IDP meetings

Table 9.1.2: EXTERNAL OPPORTUNITIES \ MUNICIPALITY	
THULAMELA	**VDM**
Good working relations amongst stakeholders	Good working relations amongst stakeholders

Table 9.1.3: EXTERNAL NEGATIVES (THREATS)\ MUNICIPALITY	
THULAMELA	**VDM**
Basic Services Delivery and Infrastructure Development	
Land invasion and delay in settling claims	Land claims and Disputes
Illegal demarcation of sites	Illegal demarcation of sites
Illegal water & electricity connections	Unauthorized water and electricity usage
Theft & Vandalism Infrastructure	Theft and Vandalism of infrastructure
Illegal Immigrants	Illegal immigrants
Protests & Violence	Protests and Violence
Poor workmanship	Poor workmanship
- - - -	
	Inadequate water

Table 9.1.3: EXTERNAL NEGATIVES (THREATS)\ MUNICIPALITY	
THULAMELA	**VDM**
Inadequate water infrastructure in the municipal areas	infrastructure in remote rural areas
Health and Environment	
Deforestation	Deforestation
Air & noise pollution	Pollution
Climate change	Climate change
Land claims & delay in settling claims	Land claims & delay in settling claims
Natural Disasters(Drought,Floods,Veldfires,Storms,Landslides)	Natural Disasters (Drought, floods, veldfires, Storms, Landslides)
Increase rate of HIV/AIDS	Increase rate of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB
Illegal dumping sites	Illegal dumping sites
Local Economic Development (LED)	
Illegal public transport operations	Illegal public transport operations
Poverty & Unemployment	Poverty and Unemployment
Stray Animals	Stray Animals
Labour unrest	Labour unrest
Low literacy rate	Low literacy rate

The SWOT analysis of the Thulamela Municipality shows that the municipality has everything to make the area a huge South African success story and that the weaknesses can be addressed through political and administrative will. It also reveals that the focus should be broadened to facilitate economic growth through visionary approach and commitment.

10. PRIORITISATION

THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY PRIORITIES AND TARGETS

TABLE 10.1: Thulamela Priorities and Targets per Cluster

Basic services and Infrastructure	
Priorities	**Municipal Targets/ Goals**
Parks and Cemeteries	• To respond within 72 hours to all cases of emergency reported • To protect the environment and to clean our streets and public places continuously • To eliminate of gender disparity in all levels of education no later than 2015. • To ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
Disaster management provision	
Environmental/ municipal health provision	
Health and social development services provision	
Educational services provision	
Special programmes for the moral regeneration, youth, gender, disable people, children, and pensioners	
Waste Management	• To clean our areas to have licenced landfill sites
Sports, Arts and Culture	• To provide access to all sporting and cultural activities to all citizens
Water Supply	
Sanitation	

Electricity Supply	• To halve people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 • To halve people who do not have access to basic sanitation by 2015 • To ensure everyone has access to electricity in 2014 • To eradicate informal settlements by 2015
Spatial Planning	
Public Transport Planning	
Roads & Storm Water Infrastructure Development	
Housing	
LED	
Growing the local economy	• To halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day by 2015 • To halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015 • To halve unemployment and poverty a year before 2030
Creation of jobs and poverty alleviation	
Rural economic base development	
Skills Development	
Regional/District Integration	
Spatial Planning	
Environmental management	
Financial Viability	
Financial Management and Viability	• 100% compliance with the MFMA and the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulation (MBRR) annually • To maximise our collection rate of own revenue and achieve 100% budget expenditure in order to ensure municipal financial viability and sound financial management by 2015 • To ensure that assets are managed, controlled, safe guarded and used in efficient and effective manners all the time
Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development	

	• To ensure that procurement of goods and services are done following processes which are fair, equitable, transparent and competitive all the times
Good governance and Community Participation	• To have clean audit report by 2014. • To review organizational structure in line with the IDP review, and ensure that all posts are attached with job descriptions and all budgeted vacant posts are filled • To ensure 100% (full) participation of all sphere and tiers of government in the IGR meetings and to comply with IGR Framework Act and good governance on matters of community participation. • To improve municipal audit controls, risk management and good governance. • To assist management in improving the effectiveness of risk management, corporate governance and internal control all the times in order for municipality to achieve clean Audit by 2014 • To ensure 100% participation of communities in municipal programmes/activities all the times. • To develop Credible IDP.

Good Governance and Public Participation	
Provision of Safety and Security	• To ensure 24 hours access to police services in order to prevent crime around residential and farming area. • To review and implement an efficient and effective Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy within the district.
Provision of Traffic Law Enforcement	
Provision of Learner and Drivers Licence	
Development\Review of Policies and	

By Laws	

10.2. PRIORITY NEEDS PER KPA

MUNICIPALITY TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATIONS	BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE	FINANCIAL VIABILITY	LED
1. Skills Development/Internship 3 Review and Development of Policies\Plans\strategies	1 Policing Services and satellite Offices 2. Traffic Law Enforcement &Licensing **3.**By Laws Development\Review 4. Public Participation, Empowerment and Community Development 5. Fraud and Risk Management	1. Water and Sanitation Services 2 .Electricity and Energy Sources 3.Health Facilities and Services 4.Education facilities and Training 5. Road and Storm Water management 6. Waste management and Cleansing 7. Land and Housing 8. Welfare facilities and Training 9. Sports and Recreation facilities	1.Financial Viability, revenue generation and management	1 Agriculture and Rural Development 2.Trading and Retail 3 SMME Development 4.Tourism 5. Industrial Development

11. STRATEGY PHASE

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY
PRIORITY/ SERVICES1: FINANCIAL VIABILITY				
Budget and Treasury	1. Noncompliance to service standard 2. Lack of reviewed Five year financial plan 3. Poor compliance to Policies, Acts and Regulations	**100% compliance with the MFMA and Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations**	• Preparing Financial Statement in General Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP) compliance • Preparing financial statements that present the financial position, results and cash flow of the municipality • Preparing and submitting of monthly, quarterly, midyear and annual on budget implementation as required by MFMA. • Reviewing the financial management policies and ensure approval by council	Thulamela

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY

PRIORITY /SERVICES 3: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
Organizational structure and Appointment (OD)	1. Filling of vacant budgeted post 2. non adheres of recruitment policy 3. Alignment of structure with IDP.	**To fill all vacant budgeted posts in line with IDP in order to have functional structure for effective service delivery.**	• Workshops to be conducted on recruitment policy.	Thulamela
Employment Equity	1. Unavailability of EEP 2. Appointment of training service provider.	**To ensure that all jobs are evaluated to identify skills gaps and alignment of training to**	• Train all employees • Develop Employment equity plan & Workplace skills plan • Submit Workplace	Thulamela

		the specific jobs for effective and efficient administratio n	skills plan to LGSETA by 30 June and Employment Equity Report to Labour dept. by 1st of August 2014	
Skills development	1.Unavailability of Skills Development Plan	**To ensure that all jobs are evaluated to identify skills gaps and alignment of training to the specific jobs for effective and efficient administratio n**		Thulamela
Occupational health & safety (OHS)	1. safety signage 2. lack OHS policy	**To promote conducive working environment**	• Conduct 01 building inspection per quarter • Host 04 OHS District forum meetings and 01	Thulamela

			OHS working group • Train 30 health and safety reps • Send employees for medical surveillance, provision of personal protective equipment annually • Develop OHS policy • Place safety signage in all Thulamela buildings and implement evacuation plan by 2014	
Labour relations		**To promote employer and employee good relation**	• Conduct 04 Labour meetings per financial year • Implement all LLF recommendations • Resolve all labour	Thulamela

			dispute before the next sitting	
Employment Assistance Programme (EAP)	1. Absenteeism due to personal issues.	**To promote healthier and productive labour force 2014/15 FY**	• Conduct 04 wellness awareness programmes	Thulamela
PAYROLL	.			
PMS	1. No cascading of PMs lower levels 2. Lack of job evaluation system 3. Establishing a functional PMS unit in 2014/15	To ensure maximum implementation of PMS	• Develop /review Employee PMS Policy to include all levels • individual performance plans • Coordinate quarterly performance review and performance appraisal	Thulamela
Information Technology (IT) governance	1. Small internet bandwidth 2. Server incapacity	**-To ensure availability of technology and system for smooth**	• Implement security access control system • Upgrade Bandwidth	Thulamela

		running and uninterrupted IT services for effective communication and admin through the use of IT. **-To ensure availability of Technology and system for smooth running and uninterrupted IT services for effective communication and administration through the use of IT** **-To ensure 100% compliance to records management**	from 512k to 2MB, • Purchase cooling racks, biometric system • Place weekly leaflets/information sheets on tips on the use of IT tools by 2014 • Maintain intranet and internet, revamp internet, weekly updates on intranet • Train on intranet usage, messaging system, monitoring disaster recovery annually.	

		legislation for efficiency flow and safeguarding of information by 2014/15.		
General Auxiliary Services	1. Building facility management. 2. Centralization of municipal vehicle 3. Nonfunctional printing machines 4. Shortage of furniture and office space	**To ensure that unsecured municipal sites are registered by 2014/15**		Thulamela
Council support	1. Non adherence to corporate calendar 2. Late submission of agenda items			Thulamela

PMS	Organizational PMS	1. Failure to meet timelines 2. Non-submission of information	**To improve organisational performance by fostering accountability by 2014/2015**	• Coordinate submission of QPR • Compile Quarterly, Mid-year and Annual Reports. • Compile & revise SDBIP • Coordinate signing of PA for sec 57 managers	Thulamela
Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Monitoring	1. Non- implementation of M & E Reports	**To monitor and evaluate implementation of the 2014/2015 IDP and SDBIP**	• Conduct 120 Project Monitoring visits	Thulamela
	Service Standards Monitoring			• Monitor and evaluate compliance to service standards • Produce MTAS and Outcome 9 Quarterly reports	Thulamela

BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUTURE

TRANSPORT NETWORKS AND ROADS	
1. Non classification of roads 2. Operations and maintenance 3. Ageing of infrastructure 4. Poor Funding of roads 5. Illegal occupation of roads reserves 6. Lack of information 7. Poor database in terms of village names 8. Non availability of inter modals facilities 9. Unavailability of land 10. Poor Road safety 11. Lack of proper storm-water drainages system 12. Poor road management 13. Illegal operations of public transport 14. Funding of transport business 15 Unroad-worthy public transport	**• To ensure that 20% of public transport operator comply with trip fares regulation and roadworthy public transport annually in order to provide safe, affordable, reliable, efficient and fully integrated transport operations and infrastructure by 2020** • **Upgrading gravel road to surface roads** • **Construction of dirty roads to gravel standards and gravelling** • **Rehabilitation and maintenance of surfaced roads** • **Bladding**

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
PRIORITIES/ SERVICES 1: WATER SUPPLY					
1.1 Water resource development and demand management	**Distribution/ Supply of water.**	1. Vandalism and Theft (e.g. Cables, Communal Taps , Transformer) 2. Illegal connections 3. None implementation of By Laws 4. None integration of plans (e.g Settlements) 5. Pollution of water sources	**• To make 7 500 yard connections and 35 876 households to RDP Standard in order to provide sustainable access to safe and drinking water by 2015**	• Review Water Service Development Plan • Develop water by-laws and take legal action to defaulters (Illegal connections) to address water loss. • Water supply to Indigent (where there is adequate infrastructure and consistency in water supply • Develop water master plan • Conduct water awareness campaigns	VDM
1.2 Water Infrastructure Investment	Water infrastructure 1. dams,weirs			• Refurbishment of dams, Sand wells and Weirs	

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
programme **(Public Infrastructure)**	and sand - wells 2.Reservours 3. Treastmetnt plant 4. Boreholes 5. bulk pipe lines	(e.g. Pampers disposal) 6. Ageing of water services infrastructures 7. Non availability of as built drawings. 8 Lack of operations Manuals. 9. Insufficient funding for O & M and Capital projects. 10. Shortage of qualified operators 11. Lack of Operation		• Operations & Maintenance of Reservoirs & water purifications plants • Drill and equipping of borehole • Implement Water Demand Management and Cost Recovery strategy • Conduct water campaigns	VDM

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
		and Maintenance Business Plan			
1. VIP Toilets **2. Sewerage system** **3. Treatment Plant and Ponds**		1. Ground water contamination (VIP toilets) 2. No water borne system 3. Land availability 4. Operation and maintenance 5. Waste	**• To construct 35 220 units in new developed villages to ensure provision of sustainable basic sanitation by 2014.**	• Provision of VIP toilets, • Upgrading of sewage works and refurbishing sewage ponds • Emptying of VIP Toilets	VDM

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
		Water spillage			
3.1 Energy supply and demand management	**Households connections**	1. Licensing of electrification 2. Vandalism, theft and illegal connection 3. Late connections by Eskom 4. Lack of land availability for building sub-stations 5. No master plan in place 6.. Illegal establishme	**To facilitate provision of electricity**	• Facilitate electrification of households, • Facilitate upgrading of electricity supply to businesses •Facilitate Cut and take legal action to all illegal user of electricity to eliminate vandalism and illegal connection •Facilitate registration and Supply of Free Basic Electricity • Facilitate building of power sub stations • Facilitate taking of legal action to all illegal user of electricity to eliminate vandalism	Eskom
	Business				
	Free basic electricity				
3.2 Electricity infrastructure Investment programme **(Public Infrastructure)**	**Power sub stations**				
	Feeder lines				

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
		nt on boundaries 7. O & M problem 8. Building under KV lines			
4.1 RDP (Low cost housing) **4.2 Gap market (Middle income)** **4.3 Community residential unit (CRU)** **4.4 Social Housing / family units (Flats)**		1. Unavailability of land 2. Lack of proper services in place 3. Poor quality 4. Lack of funding 5. Back log of abandoned projects 6. Community	• **To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure**	• Facilitate establishment of housing with local municipalities, COgHSTA and other stakeholders to manage housing issues (ensure that the housing lists are correctly managed). • Engage with local municipalities, COgHSTA and service providers to speed up the completion of blocked houses • Coordinate the provision of housing through public private partnership and	COGHSTA

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
		driven not applying 7. Poor relation between municipality and COGTA 8. Integration of services 9. Selling and rental of houses 10. Incomplete houses		corporate governance.	
Sports , Arts and culture	**Stadia** **Arts & Culture centers** **Museum** **Libraries** **Recreational parks and cemetries**	1.Dilapidating facilities	**• To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure** **To provide adequate places for recreation and disposal of the**	• Facilitate building, maintenance and upgrading of Sport ,Arts and culture facilities	DEPT OF SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
			dead		
Schools	**Primary** **Secondary** **FET** **Tertiary** **Special** **ABET**	1. Poor technical skills 2. Lack of training on OHS 3. Refurbishment and maintenance of ageing infrastructure 4. Lack of proper sanitation structure in our school 5. Non compliance Norms and standards (schools)	• **To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure**	• Facilitate maintenance & refurbishment of infrastructure	DEPT OF EDUCATION

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
Social facilities	**Drop in centers** **Child & Youth care centers** **Victim empowerment centers** **Old age home centers**	1. Maintenance of facilities	**• To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure**	• Facilitate building, maintenance and upgrading of social facilities	**DEPT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**
Health facilities	**Clinics** **Health centers** **Hospitals**	1. Lack of training on OHS 2. Refurbishment and maintenance of ageing infrastructure 3. Lack of	**• To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure**	• Facilitate building, maintenance and upgrading of health facilities • Facilitate OHS compliance	DEPT OF HEALTH

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
	special hospital	proper sanitation structure in our health facilities. 4. Non-compliance of Norms and standards (clinics and hospitals) 5. Roads leading to Clinic not maintained			
	Bus & Taxi Ranks **Road furniture**		**• To ensure that 20% of public transport operator comply with trip fares of regulation and**	• Facilitate upgrading district roads from gravel to tar, • Construct rank and pedestrian pathways • Facilitate construction of	DEPT OF ROAD AND TRANSPORT

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
	Storm - Water Drainage System		**roadworthy public transport annually in order to provide safe, affordable, reliable, efficient and fully integrated transport operations and infrastructure by 2020** **Bladding of dirt roads** **To repair and maintain all reported repairs and breakdowns**	01 inter-modal infrastructure • Review ITP, Public Safety campaigns (2)	AND THULAMELA
	Integrated rapid public transport network				
Police station and satellite		1. Maintenance of facilities	• **To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructur**	• Facilitate building, maintenance and upgrade of police station, Prisons, Correctional services & Courts	SAPS
Correctional services					
Courts					

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
			e		
Territorial offices		1. Dilapidating facilities	• **To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure**	• Facilitate building, maintenance and upgrading of facilities	**COGSTHA**
Building compliance		1. Lack of building approval by Council as per National Building Regulation (e.g. CBD & Townships) 2. Lack of Adherence to National Building Regulations by builders (Quality) 3. Non Compliance with SABS	• **To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure.**	1. Promote Builders to submit plans for approval before commence with the work. 2. Provision of information to ALL builders related to NBR.	THULAMELA

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
		Standards (SANS)			

SOCIAL COHESION					
SPECIFIC ISSUES		**PROBLEMS/ ISSUES**	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**	**DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES**	**RESPONSIBLE AGENT DEPARTMENTS**
Social Cohesion	**Special Programmes** :youth, Children, Persons with Disabilities, Older Persons, Gender, Moral Regenerations Movement		**To ensure that 80% of the disadvantaged focus groups are economically empowered in order to improve the quality of life**	• Conduct and coordinate 04 quarterly empowering programmes for each focus group. • Developing District development strategies for each focus group	THULAMELA, VDM

HEALTH SERVICES	Primary Health Care	1. The spread of HIV, STI's & TB, 2. Stigma& Discrimination attached to HIV & TB 3. Non functionality local AIDS Councils.	**To ensure that all sectors & AIDS Councils are functional for effective and efficient HIV / TB prgrammes in order to achieve healthy life style by 2014**	• Review the 2013/2014 District Operational Plan, develop M&E plan. • Conduct HAST awareness campaigns and trainings • Conduct meetings for DACTC and DAC	VDM AND DEPT OF HEALTH
Fire & rescue services		1. Inadequate response to incidence due to shortage of fire engines, rescue vehicles & operational communication. 2. Veld fires	**To ensure 100 % response to all reported incidence within 72 hours**	• Establishing toll free number • Improved communication system • Replace all aging vehicles • Conduct fire training and awareness.	VDM
Disaster risk management		1. Lack of adequate communication	**100% response**	• Establishment of call center	VDM

		facilities 2. Lack of commitment from stakeholders 3. Delay in supply of disaster relief. 4. No essential service level agreement and lack of volunteers	**to incidents within 72 hours.**	• Conduct seminars and workshops with the role players. • signing of mutual /essential service agreement and registration of volunteers	
Municipal Health Services	Waste Management and Air Quality	1. Waste management in rural areas. 2. Air quality plan. 3. Noncompliance to environmental legislations. 4. Food &nonfood premises not complying with minimum health requirements 5. Pollution (Air & Water)	**To empower all recognized community structures on environmental health issues in order to achieve clean and healthy environment**	• Conduct environmental awareness campaigns and indaba. • Develop the Air Quality plan. • Intensify inspections of food and nonfood. • Sampling of food, water and air pollution sources	THULAMELA ,VDM

LED STRATEGIES

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
PRIORITY /SERVICES 1: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Agricultural, Forestry and Rural Development	1. Farm encroachment. 2. Grazing camps. 3. Stock-theft. 4. Animal branding/ registration (stock theft and accidents) 5. Illiteracy/ Lack of technical skills 6. Noncompliance and implementation of strategy by other stakeholders e.g Local Municipalities & Sector departments 7. None alignment of (development)	**To ensure that 10 Agricultural, and 5 Manufacturing worker cooperatives are transformed into commercial user cooperatives to maximise farmers' and contractors profit and jobs creation by 2015.**	• Revitalization of irrigation scheme • Train 40 farmers per annum • Establishing 02 contract supply of fresh produce • Provide 2/4x5m2 cold storage facility to maximize profit to farmers annually. • Facilitate support 01 of community land reform beneficiary • Establish 01 poultry abattoir • Purchasing of 04	DEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE AND VDM,Thulamela

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
	function (Parallel development) 8. Less prioritization of agricultural activities (food security) 9. Lack of land administration guidelines/procedures 10. Provision of production infrastructure for agricultural development 11. Lack of integrated planning from local level 12. Invasion of prime agricultural land authorized by local traditional leaders and the local municipalities		tractors • Host Young & female farmer competitions per annum	
Economic	1. Uncoordinated	**To provide a**		LEDET AND THULAMELA

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
development and Integration	business support 2. Weak value chain 3. Lack of cooperation amongst businesses	**climate that will reduce unemployment through the promotion of economic development and job creation** **To maximize the number of jobs created through council's LED initiatives and capital projects** **Access to information**	• Partnership formation	
Tourism	1. Noncompliance and implementation of strategy by other stakeholders e.g Local Municipalities &	**To ensure that 50% of unknown tourism destinations/attractions in the District are locally, nationally and internationally**	• Marketing shows/route development (6) • Tourism awareness campaign (1) • Tourism product owners' training	VDM And LEDET

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
	Sector Departments 2. None alignment of (development) function (Parallel development) 3. Incognizance of tourism potential (poor tourism infrastructure)	**known, recognized & visited for the benefit of local communities by 2014**	• Tourism summit	
Enterprise development (smmes)	1. Non compliance and implementation of strategy by other stakeholders' e.g. Local Municipalities & Sector Departments. 2. None alignment of (development) function (Parallel development 3. Informal business regulation		• Reviving SMME Forum • Host 10 workshops, 01 Agriculture, 01 Tourism01 Forestry & 01 Co-operative summits,in corporation with the District Forum • Facilitate 70% preferential procurement from Previously Disadvantaged Individual (PDI) and/ or emerging	VDM AND LEDET

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
	4. Reviewal of LED Strategy. 5. Unemployment/ Poverty/ Illiteracy 6. Criteria for applying the job fund not user friendly 7. Capacity building and information sharing on LED programmes.		SMMEs businesses annually	
Green Economy	1. Unsustainable development 2. Environment degradation	• **To facilitate integration of the principles of sustainable development into policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources**	• Hosting 06 environmental workshops/campaign annually • Facilitating the construction of buy back center	LEDET AND THULAMELA
Spatial planning	1. Non implementation of SDF	**•To ensure 100% integration in rural, urban development**	• Facilitate demarcation of …….. sites.	THULAMELA

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
	2. Non implementation of Land Use Management Scheme in rural areas 3. illegal sites demarcation 4. Non alignment of SDF within VDM and Local Municipalities 5. informal settlement 6. land invasion 7. Capacity building on the spatial planning sector plans?	**and land-use control in order to promote integrated spatial development by 2017)** **Spatial development framework** **Facilitation of land use and Traditional Affairs portfolio committee**	• Facilitate the formalization of informal settlement • Development of 11 Nodal Points Master Plans • Conducting 04 Land forum meetings and 01 Land development summit • To ensure maximum integration in rural urban development to promote intrgrated spatial framework • Implement Urban Renewal strategy	
(Geo-spatial technology) GIS	1. Data collection backlog 2. Unavailability of historical spatial information data (AS-Built)	**To ensure 100% capturing and updating of municipal projects for credible and reliable spatial information for proper planning by**	• Host GIS Exhibition programme & awareness • Mapping & collection of data • Conducting 04 GIS Forum with	THULAMELA

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
		2013/14. **Provision of a GIS system** **Towards better planning and technology and Technology** **Filling of cabinets** **Thulamela information center**	the District • Purchase of a GIS system • Purchase GIS system • Purchase of filling cabinets • Thulamela information centre building	

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

SPECIFIC ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE AGENT DEPARTMENTS

SPECIFIC ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE AGENT DEPARTMENTS
Safety and security	1. Property Crime (Burglary/Theft/Vandalism) 2. Contact and Contact related Crime (Murder, 3. Sexual offences, Assault/ Arson and malicious damage 4. Ongoing influx of migrants 5. Substance abuse 6. Coordination of the existing structures 7. Lack of Streets name/ signage in urban and rural areas which affect response to reported cases.	**1.To prevent and reduce crime, promote community safety through effective coordination of relevant stakeholders.** **2.To provide security to all council facilities** **3.Promote road safety**	• Conduct 4 awareness campaigns annually. • Conduct 2 workshops annually. • Ensure well coordination of relevant stakeholders through a forum seating 4 times annually.	SAPS Thulamela

Municipal Legal Services	1. Lawsuits	**To ensure that municipality complies with terms and condition of contracts**	• Signing of services level agreement	THULAMELA

BASIC SERVICES AND INFARSTRUCTURE

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET 2014/2015	PLANNING 2015/2016	2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY		SOURCE OF FUNDING	
	THOHOYANDOU PARK	THOHOYANDOU		100,000.00	100 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	MAKONDE STADIUM	MAKONDE	24,000,000.00	-		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		MIG	
	MAKWARELA	MAKWARELA	1 500 000	2,000,000.00	2 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	UPGRADING SASELAMANI STADIUM	SASELAMANI	2 400 000	3,000,000.00	3 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	MAKHUVHA SPORT FIELD(PLANTING LAWN)	MAKHUVHA	1,500,000	-		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	Phiphidi stadium	PHIPHIDI		10 000 000. 00	15 682 483	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	Malamulele Library	MALAMULELE	18,000,000.00	-		ARTS AND CULTURE		ARTS AND CULTURE	
	Tshaulu library	TSHAULU	-	18 000 000. 00		ARTS AND CULTURE		ARTS AND CULTURE	
	Gondeni stadium	GONDENI	-	12 000 000. 00	12 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	Vhurivhuri stadium	VHURIVHURI	-	15 000 000. 00	10 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	Thohoyandou cricket ground	THOHOYANDOU		1 000 000	1 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	Plant and Equipment	Thulamela	500 000	600 000	700 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	

BASIC SERVICES AND INFARSTRUCTURE

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET 2014/2015	PLANNING 2015/2016	2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY		SOURCE OF FUNDING	
	VEHICLES/TRUCK	THULAMELA	1,300,000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	PURCHASE OF MACHINERY/PLANT	THULAMELA	2,500,000	3,000,000		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	CAMP ESTABLISHMENT		1,000,000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	THOHOYANDOU G STREET	THOHOYANDOU	1,500,000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	THULAMELA GATEWAY	THULAMELA	25,000,000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		NDPG	
	BACKSIDE IYANI	BACKSIDE	1,000,000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	EQUIPMENTS	THULAMELA	400,000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	SOKOUTENDA	SOKOUTENDA	2,000,000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	MALAMULELE B1 STREET 1.9 KM	MALAMULELE B	3,000,000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	UNIT A MASALA BOUNDRY AND TOMBONI 2.6 KM	THOHOYANDOU UNIT A		5,000,000	3 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	UNIT E MAGIDITO MBALENI ROAD PLUS G EXTE	THOHOYANDOU UNIT E	40,000,000	5 500,000	6 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		MIG/OWN	

	MBALENI MAKWARELA EXT3 LINKING AND OPE OF STRE 8.7 KM	MBALENI MAKWARELA	30,000,000	1 200,000		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		MIG/OWN	
	MALAMULELE CI STREETS	MALAMULELE		9 000,000		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	TSHIKOMBANI ACCESS ROAD 3.5KM	TSHIKOMBANI	25,000,000	6,000,000	5 500 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		MIG/OWN	
	UPGRADING UNIVERSITY OF VENDA TO MAUNGANI	UNIVEN TO MAUNGANI	2,000,000	6,000,000	23 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	

BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET 2014/2015	PLANNING 2015/2016	PLANNING 2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY		SOURCE OF FUNDING	
	THOHOYANDOU UNIT C SREETS UPGRADING(3.0KM)	THOHOYANDOU UNIT C		9 000 000	15 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	SHAYANDIMA STREETS UPGRADING(6 KM)	SHAYANDIMA		14 000 000	5 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	MALAMULELE STREETS	MALAMULELE	24,000,000	30,000,000		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	TRAILERS	THULAMELA	1200 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	BRIDGES	MAPATE, TSHILUNGWI,BEVHULA	20,000,000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	MAPATE ACCESS ROAD (Partnership)	MAPATE		5 000 000		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	MAUNGANI ACCESS ROAD PHASE 2	MAUNGANI	25 000 000	12 000 000	8 00 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	MALAMULELE B EXT 1 STREETS	MALAMULELE	28 000 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	STREETS REHABILITATION		20 563 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	TSHIBEVHA GARAGE TO LIIVHA & TSHIBEVHA TO THULAMELA ROAD	TSHIBEVHA, LIIVHA, THULAMELA	8000 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	

	MAKUMBANE TO THAVHANI ROAD	MAKUMBANE			9 600 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	MAKWARELA EXTENTION EXT 3 & 4(8.0KM)	MAKWARELA			32 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	TSHISHUSHURU RING ROAD(Partnership)	TSHISHUSHURU	3 000 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	SASEKANI RINGROAD (Partnership)	SASEKANI	2 000 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	TSHISAULU RIVERSIDE RINGROAD (Partnership)	TSHISAULU	3 000 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	LWAMONDO ZWAVHAVHILI RING ROAD (Partnership)	LWAMONDO	3 000 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET PLANNING 2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY		SOURCE OF FUNDING	
	MAKHUVHA TO DONALD FRAZER RINGROAD	MAKHUVHA		14 000 000	8 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	TSHILUNGOMA TO MPHEGO RINGROAD	TSHILUNGOMA		14 000 000	10 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	XITHLELANI RING ROAD	XITHLELANI		15 000 000		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	SHAYANDIMA P&L TO BLOCK J STREETS UPGRADING	SHAYANDIMA			25 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	UNIT Q STREETS UPGRADING(3.0KM)	UNIT Q		6 700,000		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	MANIINI STREETS(5KM)	MANINI		17 000,000	8, 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	THOHOYANDOU UNIT J STREET UPGRADING(3 KM)	THOHOYANDOU UNIT J		12,000,000	7, 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	Shayandima / sports centre	SHAYANDIMA	-	10 000 000. 00	8 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	
	Machinery and Equipment(Grader)	THULAMELA		1 500 000		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	

BASIC SERVICES AND INFARSTRUCTURE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET 2014/2015	PLANNING 2015/2016	2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
	MOTOR VEHICLES	THULAMELA		1,000,000		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	UPGRADING VEHICLE TESTING STATION		2,000,000	1,000,000	600 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	THULAMELA	1,200 000	900,000	500 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	MAKONDE TESTING STATION	MAKONDE		400,000	1 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	TSHIKOMBANI TESTING STATION	TSHIKOMBANI		800,000	500 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	Saselamani Testing Station	SASELAMANI		1,000,000	900 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	Construction of informal stalls	THOHOYANDOU	700 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	Paving behind Game	THOHOYANDOU	500 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	Pounds and stray animal loading			600,000		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET 2014/2015	PLANNING 2015/2016	2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
	NEW OFFICE BLOCK SIBASA TRAFFIC	SIBASA	15 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	TLB	THULAMELA		1 200 000		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	TIPPER TRUCK	THULAMELA	850 000	850 000		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	AIR CONDITIONER	THULAMELA	2000 000	500 000	500 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	STREET LIGHTS	THOHOYANDOU	7 000 000	8 000 000	9 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	ABULUTION BLOCK		1 000 000	2 000 000	1 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	HIGHMAST		2 500 000	5 000 000	3 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	MULTI STOREROOM AT TSHIULUNGOMA	TSHILUNGOMA	5 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	NEW OFFICE BLOCK AT TEMPORARY TAXI RANK DESIGN	THULAMELA		40 000 000	50 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	TSHIULUNGOMA MECHANICAL WORKSHOP	TSHILUNGOMA	2 500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	ROBOTS	THULAMELA	1 400 000	3 000 000	4 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	CONSTRACTION EQUIPMENTS		500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET 2014/2015	PLANNING 2015/2016	PLANNING 2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
	Electricity						
	186	Tshidimbini	2 046 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	150	Tshidzini Tshilavulu	1 650 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	205	MPHAKHATHI Phase2	2 225 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	162	Jerome Extention 2	1 782 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	200	Jimmy Jones	2 200 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	100	Gaba Kanganama	1 100 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	70	Mukula Tshapala	770 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	29	Gunda Tshilate	319 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	220	Lunungwi	2 420 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	460	Malamulele B	5 060 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	17	Vhungwili/vhunama	187 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	909	TSWINGA PHASE 2	9 999 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	114	Matiyane	1 254 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	250	Mafanele	2 750 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	273	Ngovhela Backside	3 003 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	1200	Ngovhela Tshiavha	13 200 000			DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

BASIC SERVICES AND INFARSTRUCTURE

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET 2014/2015	PLANNING 2015/2016	PLANNING 2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
	Electricity						
	22	Tshikonelo Tshamidzi		242 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	70	Tshikonelo Khambela		770 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	26	Tshikonelo pala thonga		286 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	184	Tshikonelo		2 024 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	70	Tshikonelo Khavhambe		770 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	15	Tshikonelo Vhurivhuri		165 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	200	Thononda phase 2		2 200 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	74	Ngudza		6 457 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	146	Road house		1 606 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	55	Dzingahe		605 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	220	Madonsi		2 420 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	300	Muchipise		3 300 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	186	Dinga		2 046 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	127	Gondeni		1 397 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	105	lwamondo Belemu		1 155 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

BASIC SERVICES AND INFARSTRUCTURE

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET 2014/2015	PLANNING 2015/2016	PLANNING 2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
	Electricity						
	112	Nghezimani		1 232 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	91	Tshivhilidulu		1 001 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	186	Manele		2 046 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	91	Tshivhulani		1 001 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	23	Tshikambe		253 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	24	Tshamutshedzi		264 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	26	Tshivhilwi		286 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	46	Gokolo		506 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	55	Dopeni Mapango		605 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	84	Tshilapfene		924 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	48	Vondwe		528 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	29	Fondwe		319 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	45	Matsika		495 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	34	Halahala		374 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	57	Jilongo		627 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

BASIC SERVICES AND INFARSTRUCTURE

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	PLANNING		RESPONSIBLE AGENCY		SOURCE OF FUNDING
			2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017			
	Electricity							
	200	Thononda phase 2			2 200 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	250	Bunzhe			2 750 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	104	Makambe			1 144 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	184	Tshaulu			2 024 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	140	Tshifudi Munangwe			1 540 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	202	Ximixoni			9 658 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	150	Tshilulungoma			1 650 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	140	Mannini			1 540 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	137	Xikundu xifaxani			1 507 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	107	Saselemane			1 177 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	100	Makhuvha phase 2			1 100 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	275	Makumeke ext 2			3 025 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	65	Jerome ext 2			715 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	164	Magona		1 804 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	261	Dumasi		2 871 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	128	Tshikombani		1 408 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	143	Nghomunghomu		1 573 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	195	Mavhunda		2 145 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	201	Altein		2 651 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	186	Plange		2 046 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

BASIC SERVICES AND INFARSTRUCTURE

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET 2014/2015	PLANNING 2015/2016	PLANNING 2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
	Electricity						
	21	Muhunguti		231 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	77	Green farm		847 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	18	Itsani sia wo adza		198 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	24	Makhuvha gumbu		264 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	54	Tshitereke		594 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	25	Mukula mukondeni		275 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	17	Makhuvha ndarieni		187 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	68	Lwamondo Tshiozwi/Matatani		748 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	61	Makononi		671 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	143	Mavambe		1 573 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	120	Phaweni		1 320 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	120	Makonde/Lufula lunwe/tshilulu			1 320 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	300	Mavunde			3 300 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	140	Sambandou Ntha hathavha			1 540 000	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	28	Mabaheni		308 000		DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPALITY TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET 2014/2015	PLANNING 2015/2016	2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
	FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT		2 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	COMPUTER AND LAPTOPS		1 000 000	500 000	550 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	COMPUTER (SERVER ROOM)		2 100 000	1 000 000	1 500 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	MOTOR VEHICLE		300 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	FILLING CABINETS		800 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	ORGPLUS SYSTEM		100 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	INFORMATION CENTRE(networking)		1 000 000			THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	Development skills		250 000	252 500	255 025	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET PLANNING			RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
			2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017		
	CONFERENCE EXPENDITURE		3 504 080	4 030 000	4 468 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	DISASTER HOUSES		500 000	600 000	700 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (ward committees Budget and IDP)		600 000	650 000	700 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	WARD COMMITTEE ALLOWANCE		5 000 000	5 500 000	6 000 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
	MAYOR'S BURSARY		1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET 2014/2015	PLANNING 2015/2016	2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
	FINANCIAL INTERNS	HEAD OFFICE	1 600 000	1 650 000	1 700 000	THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	FINANCE MANAGEMENT GRANT

LED

PRO-JECT NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCATION OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET 2014/2015	PLANNING 2015/2016	2016/2017	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING